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GERMANS WARN AGAINST FAILURE IN DEBT SESSION

Dawes Annuities Cannot Be Continued, Minister Tells Creditors

NEW OFFER CONCEDES HALF BRITISH CLAIMS

Anglo-French Views of Young Plan Seen Reconcilable After Private Talk

THE HAGUE (AP)—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, made an eleventh hour effort to save the reparations conference here, Aug. 21, by warning the creditor powers that Germany could not pay the cost of their failure to agree on the Young plan.

The German minister, at a meeting of six powers called into the conference, left no doubt that the German Government was determined not to suffer from the disagreements over the distribution of reparations payments.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The turning point in the reparations conference here, which bids fair to end more successfully than it began, seems to have been reached.

In a private talk with Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, the opinion was announced by Aristide Briand, French Prime Minister, that there is no irreconciliable difference between the British and French viewpoints concerning the Young plan. That was taken to mean that both sides are prepared to go further toward conciliation.

Meanwhile, the French experts appear to have accepted evaluation of the offer made by the four powers to Great Britain at a lower figure than they first held out for, namely, 40 instead of 80 per cent of the British demands, and Mr. Snowden was prepared to admit that something had been done to meet British requirements. That is an advance on the irreconcilable attitude of the "Iron Chancellor," as the Germans have nicknamed Mr. Snowden.

Germans Enter Discussion

But France, Italy and Belgium have not sacrificed any of their own percentages in the German annuities. What has been offered is entirely derived from surpluses from the Dawes plan and other undistributed funds in which the Germans say they have a right to share.

That complicates matters, for the Young plan seems to bear out the German contention so far as the surplus derived from overlapping of the Dawes and Young plans is concerned.

The German delegation no longer is content to remain idle spectators

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Spokane Plane Comes Home After Flying 7200 Miles

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP)—Nick Mamer and Art Walker reached home Aug. 20 after having taken the airplane, the Sun God, across the continent and back in a five-day non-stop refueling flight.

The landing gear touched ground at Felts Field at 5:59:40 p. m. (Pacific standard time), a minute less than five days after the ship was sent into the west toward San Francisco, the first refueling point.

The Sun God was ordered to the ground by the executive committee of the National Air Derby Association though the pilots had said the 300 horsepower Wright motor was "working like a top," and that they had hoped they would be permitted to continue the flight. The executive committee said it believed the object of the flight, to show the feasibility of transcontinental commercial refueling system, had been achieved.

The linear miles long distance record was claimed for the plane as it flew 7200 miles on the trip. R. M. Wilson and Al Coppula, members of the crew at Rock Springs, Wyo., were believed to have accomplished the first night refueling contact.

Mamer and Walker were congratulated by President Hoover, who said: "Congratulations on the successful completion of your nonstop, refueling flight across the continent and return. This was a further demonstration of the ever-widening scope and practical utility of aircraft."

The fliers left Spokane last Thursday evening, flew to San Francisco for refueling, and then took the air mail route eastward. They refueled at Rock Springs and Cheyenne, Wyo., North Platte, Neb., Cleveland, and New York. Retracing the route to Cleveland the Sun God then headed for Chicago, and thence back to Spokane via Aberdeen, S. D., Miles City and Missoula, Mont.

SWISS FLIERS DOWN AT SEA, EXPERTS SAY

LE BOURGET, France (AP)—Opinion among experts at this airport, from which two Swiss boy aviators, Oscar Kaesar and Kurt Luescher, hopped on the first stage of their transatlantic attempt, is that they have been forced down at sea somewhere between the Azores and the coast of Newfoundland.

NEW YORK (AP)—Roosevelt Field was deserted of watchers for the snow-white plane of the Swiss fliers. There was still the faint chance that the two had been picked up by a steamer unequipped with wireless, or that they landed in an isolated region of Newfoundland or Nova Scotia.

China to Pay League Dues in Installments

By the Associated Press

Nanking

THE Chinese Nationalist Government has adopted the installment plan for paying her back dues to the League of Nations.

China's defaulted membership fees are estimated at $1,500,000, and this will be paid in 15 annual installments of $100,000. It is understood the Nationalist Government plans during the coming session of the League to propose that China's annual membership fees at Geneva which now amount to $250,000 be materially reduced.

French Airman Plans to Race Zeppelin Home

Coste Seeks to Overtake and Pass Dirigible in Round-World Flight

LE BOURGET, France (AP)—Dieudonne Costé, French air ace, has announced he would take off at 5 a. m. Aug. 22 in a flight around the world in pursuit of the German dirigible Graf Zeppelin, which he hopes to overtake and pass before she can reach Lakehurst and New York.

He says he intends to refuel at Vladivostok and then fly to Tokyo, which he expects to reach by 9 p. m. Saturday. Capt. Costé added that arrangements had been made at Kasumigaura Flying Field to adapt pontoons to his airplane for the flight across the Pacific to the American coast.

He intends to leave Japan by 5 a. m. Sunday, stopping only eight hours for sleep, supplies and installation of the pontoons.

The French aviator, who already has made a flight around the world since he crossed the south Atlantic Ocean in 1927, told a friend he would attempt to break the world's nonstop distance record for airplanes on the first stage of his race around the world with the Zeppelin.

Capt. Costé flying in the machine with which he recently attempted to cross the Atlantic from east to west, will attempt to make the distance from Le Bourget to Vladivostok, Siberia, in a single flight.

Expects to Land at Honolulu

Capt. Costé expects to stop at the Hawaiian Islands. He thinks he should reach Honolulu by 9 a. m. on Aug. 27.

He will then continue in a single jump to San Francisco or Los Angeles. He hopes to arrive at Los Angeles before the Graf Zeppelin can refuel and get away for Lakehurst. The Graf is due there on Sunday, if all goes well and she maintains the speed over the Pacific which she averaged across Europe and Asia. It will take three days to refuel her and inspect her engines.

Capt. Costé expects to catch up with the Graf some time after leaving Hawaii.

"By Tuesday I should begin to see the huge tail of the Graf Zeppelin," he stated.

The flight from San Francisco or Los Angeles to New York, Capt. Costé expects to be easy and to give him a big advantage over the dirigible.

The last stage of his flight will be from New York to Le Bourget or from Old Orchard, Me., from which his fellow countrymen, Assolant,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

TURKEY INTRODUCES MODERN PENAL CODE

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ANGORA—An important step in the modernization of Turkey has been taken by the application of a new penal procedure which is an adaptation of that in force in Germany. Until now a poor translation of the French code has served this country, but it has long been realized that this is no longer in accord with the progress of the times.

The new procedure grants extended powers to the police, who now come under the jurisdiction of the Attorney-General. This official may, if he so wishes, now institute proceedings against the police themselves.

Furthermore, judges are henceforth to be deprived of the power to isolate prisoners from legal advice, and their defending counsel will have the right to demand that all evidence for prosecution be submitted prior to the trial.

Victorious German and Swedish Crews and Their Yachts

The Germans (at the Left), With Their Sloop Kickerle, and the Swedish Yachtsmen (at the Right of the Picture), With the Bacchante, Loom Large in the Events Off Marblehead. The Crews Are (German), Left to Right—Capt. Wilhelm Raatsch, Richard Spellman, Henry Rasmussen. Swedish, Left to Right—Sven Rimman, Capt. Eric Lundberg, Carl Plym.

SWEDISH CREW HAS ITS EYE ON CORINTHIAN CUP

Bacchante, With Two Consecutive Victories, Seeks Third at Marblehead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—With the Marblehead cup stowed safely in her prize locker as the result of two consecutive victories in the international 30-square meter yacht races here, the Swedish sloop Bacchante has entered the third contest with high prospects of adding the Corinthian Yacht Club Cup to her trophies.

Every stitch of her canvas was drawing in the light breezes as Capt. Erie Lundberg twice outdistanced both his American and German rivals. The two first places gave him sufficient points to win the trophy offered by the city of Marblehead in commemoration of its 300th anniversary, despite the outcome of the subsequent race. Competition for this cup was limited to the foreign craft.

The Corinthian Cup, however, is open to all three nationals, in the same series of races. The Scandinavian yachtsmen also will carry this trophy across the Atlantic if they take second place in the final race. The only chance for an upset would be if the American sloop Tipler III should win, with the German yacht Kickerle in second place.

Unusual Rig Proves Effective

In the first series of international races here between American and German yachts, the Germans captured the President Hoover Cup by a 57-to-48-point score.

The first two races in the American-German-Swedish series were won by the Bacchante by wide margins. Her unusual rig has proven exceptionally effective in light airs which have characterized the racing. Whenever the wind was abaft the beam, Captain Lundberg and his two companions, Carl Plym and Sven Rimman, have broken out a big billowing spinnaker.

The Bacchante's high boom allowed the wind to spill from the narrow mainsail, keeping the head canvas filled even in a faint breeze. In the first race the spinnaker held her well into the lead at the first turn and in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Large Japanese Force Gathers Near Scene of Sino-Russian Clash

Tokyo Government Blocks Chinese Reinforcements Being Rushed to Border—Raids Attributed to Soviet Troops in Need of Supplies

PEIPING (AP)—Clashes along the eastern and western borders of Manchuria continue daily, messages arriving here indicating that the majority are committed by Russian troops needing supplies and outlaws taking advantage of the present situation.

The most serious of these affrays seems to be that reported from Harbin stating that 1200 men attacked and captured Tungnin, on the border of Kirin Province on Aug. 19.

Efforts of the Kirin provincial authorities to hurry reinforcements to the border have met with difficulties at Changchun where the Chinese-owned Kirin-Changchu railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway are connected with the Japanese South Manchurian Railway.

It is stated that the Japanese authorities refused permission for Chinese troop trains to pass through the station to the Chinese Eastern Line. The Chinese are trying to meet this difficulty by hurriedly laying a track around Changchun connecting their railway with the Chinese Eastern.

The concentration of 10,000 Japanese troops in Changchun is considered to indicate the seriousness with which the Japanese regard the present situation. Hasty construction of temporary barracks indicate the arrival of more Japanese troops.

frontier during the past two days, both China and Russia are quiety preparing for war."

These Chinese authorities declared martial law in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone as a result of "the increasing gravity of the situation as well as because of a number of incidents along the railway, such as the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

German Seaplane Averages 95 Miles in 17-Hour Flight

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Shortly after the Graf Zeppelin landed in Tokyo Germany performed another remarkable feat in aeronautics.

The new Rohrbach-Romar flying boat of the Lufthansa air lines made a non-stop trial flight of more than 1615 miles, lasting 17 hours. This is about 95 miles an hour. During this flight five countries were crossed besides Germany.

The Romar started early in the morning near Luebeck on the German-Baltic coast, flew along the Dutch coast to England where it crossed Hull. The flying ship then turned northward flying to Oslo and returned via Sweden and Denmark. This trial was made in preparation for opening a transatlantic service to South America for which purpose Lufthansa acquired this ship.

The Romar will be used for carrying express-freight and mail. Its length is about 72 feet and it is the first airplane having special compartments for the commander, pilots and engineers. The trial flight was carried out without any publicity which is characteristic of Lufthansa's work.

'Both Quietly Preparing War,' Harbin Report Says

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Nationalist Government semi-official Tachung News Agency has issued a dispatch under a Harbin date line saying:

"Although no major developments have taken place on the Manchurian

NATURAL RICHES CALLED KEY TO U. S. PROSPERITY

Economists at Politics Institute Say 'Yankee Gumption' Is Small Factor

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Calmly, almost reluctantly, F. G. Tryon and F. E. Berquist, two mineral economists of Washington, D. C., addressing the Institute of Politics, proceeded to prick the bubble of what they considered the great American illusion that high standards of living and productivity in the United States today rest upon any industrial genius or superior technique peculiar to the "Yankee race."

To the contrary, the superiority, as compared with western Europe, for example, is in the nation's rich natural resorces, and in the opinion of Mr. Tryon and Mr. Berquist, who have recently completed a close study of the problem for the Institute of Economics, in Washington, this natural endowment, "is by all odds the most controlling and most significant factor in the whole prosperity equation."

When Other Nations Excel

Supporting their contention, Mr. Tryon and Mr. Berquist pointed to the fact that, where other countries possess richer natural resources, their industrial efficiency excels.

They instanced the case of barren American copper mines where the yield per man is but 47,000 pounds, while in fertile Canadian copper mines it is 101,000 pounds.

They instanced, also, the case of American mercury mines which yield but 24 flasks per man, while the output of what might be supposed to be the lethargic mercury mines of Spain is 37 flasks per man.

And so, these economists conclude—and a volume of data backs their conclusion—that the fact that fewer workers produce more commodities with the expenditure of less time effort in the United States than in most countries does not spring, in the main, from "Yankee gumption" or from a unique industrial genius, but rather from a more abundant natural endowment.

An American Pope?

The institute's continued analysis of European post-war constitutional changes brought from George Young, British Laborite and diplomatist, the statement that in his view the recently signed concordat between the Italian Government and the Vatican makes "very likely" the possibility

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

BRITAIN EASES LONG HELD RULE ON VACCINATION

Ministry of Health Adopts Optional Policy Advised by Board of Doctors

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Important modifications in vaccination regulations in England and Wales are contained in new instructions issued by the Ministry of Health to boards of guardians throughout the country.

The changes are the result of recommendations of a committee of doctors appointed by the Government to investigate the alleged connection between vaccination and "postvaccinal nervous disease," a form of encephalitis from which there has recently been an increasing number of fatalities.

Instead of seeking general vaccination as heretofore, the Ministry of Health now declares "in the present state of knowledge, and as long as the smallpox prevalent in this country retains the present mild character it is not expedient to press for the vaccination of persons of these ages (that is, children of school age or adolescents) who have not previously been vaccinated unless they have been in personal contact with a case of smallpox or directly exposed to smallpox infection."

The Ministry, however, still urges vaccination in infancy between the ages of two and six months and adds that revaccination should be "offered" when the child enters school and again on leaving.

Many antivaccinationists here believe the new regulations constituted a wide breach in the walls erected against them and agree with the comment in the Daily News that "for the first time since vaccination became the rule in this country there is official wavering over its expediency as applied to certain classes of children."

The campaign to prove the undesirability of vaccination for anybody, whether child or adult, is expected to be resumed with increased intensity. The present position is that although vaccination is legally compulsory for all infants, any parent can obtain exemption on conscientious grounds. It is estimated that less than 50 per cent of the population of Britain has been vaccinated.

Los Angeles Flier Spanning Nation

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—Capt. Roscoe Turner, with three passengers, landed here at 6:50 a. m. today, on his transcontinental trip to New York from Los Angeles. He refueled and departed for the East at 7:15. He averaged about 140 miles an hour on his trip here.

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—A damaged cylinder forced one of the Boeing pursuit planes of the navy squadron en route to Cleveland to land at Love Field, Dallas's municipal field, shortly after taking off. Two sister ships turned back with the crippled craft. Mechanics said it would be late in the day before the flight could be resumed.

EL PASO, Tex. (AP)—Amelia Earhart, the first woman to fly the Atlantic, was the first of the fliers in the national women's air derby to land at the El Paso Municipal Airport from Douglas.

She was closely followed by Mrs. Blanche Noyes of Cleveland. Eleven others brought their ships to a stop at the field within a half hour after the arrival of the leader.

SENATE TARIFF ATTACK FORMS ON FOUR FRONTS

Chief Drive Aims at New Revision to Raise Farm Duties Only

ARGENTINE FARMERS SEE 'ECONOMIC WAR'

Send Protest Declaring Increase in American Rates Menaces World Economy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A fourfold program for complete revision of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill has been formulated by Senate opponents of the measure. At the same time Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and as such largely responsible for the proposed list of duty changes, issued a statement in defense of his bill.

Mr. Smoot announced that the revenue likely to be derived from the rates proposed by him and his Republican colleagues would come to $605,498,469, as compared with the estimated total of $646,014,545 that the House bill would produce and the $516,512,936 that the existing duties return.

This would be an increase of some $90,000,000 over present receipts and $40,500,000 less than the House bill estimates.

Opponents of the measure point out, however, that criticism of both the House and Senate bills has nothing to do with the question of the production of revenue. They assert that for Mr. Smoot to say as he does that his bill will raise so much revenue and that it provides "approximately 431 changes in rates from the bill as passed by the House," is to deliberately evade the real issues involved in the tariff controversy.

Revenue Not the Issue

The question of the tariff as a revenue-raising device, it is asserted, has nothing to do with the proposed tariff legislation. The objection to the Republican tariff program as contained in the House and Senate bills, opponents of the measure say, is not one of how much or how little it will put in the public Treasury, but how much it will raise the cost of living in the United States, how much in the way of excess profits it will give the manufacturers and what effect it will have upon relations, political and economic, with other countries.

For Mr. Smoot to say that his bill calls for only 431 changes in the House rates is to tell only part of the story, they declare. They demand of him why he did not mention in his statement the fact that the House bill contained over 1000 changes in the existing duties, practically all of them increases and that because of this general tariff revision the House measure is absolutely at variance with the "limited revision" program recommended by President Hoover.

The charge is further made that for Mr. Smoot to say as he does in his statement that "approximately 59 per cent of all changes (in his bill) were decreases in the House rates," is also to only give a part of the picture. First of all, it is asserted, some of these so-called decreases, such as the placing of manganese ore on the free list, slicing a bit off the House rates on sugar, and restoring the wool rate to its present figure, are not real gains.

Manganese ore, it is declared, is a raw material, and by boosting the pig-iron duty, whatever gain might be anticipated from the first is more than absorbed by the latter.

Wool Schedule Attacked

The same is true, it is held, in regard to the wool schedule, where the rate on raw wool was reduced from the 34 cent a pound figure of the House to the existing 31 cent impost, but at the very same time the Senate bill specifies the amazing boost of 200 per cent in the rate on wool rags used in the making of cheaper grades of cloth and suiting.

In the matter of sugar, the contention is made, that while it is a slight reduction from the House rates nevertheless the proposed Senate duty is far too high.

The program of the opponents consists of four projects: the introduction of a minority bill confining rate revisions to agricultural and allied schedules; utilizing the resolution already offered by Elmer Thomas (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, to hold tariff legislation to farm items to make a motion that the Smoot bill be recommitted to committee with instructions to report out a measure such as called for by the Thomas resolution, offering an amendment adding the export debenture plan to the tariff bill; and fourth, to attack the bill on the Senate floor with a flood of restrictive amendments.

Leaders of the farm group in the Senate, following a hurried examination of the Smoot bill, announced themselves far from satisfied with its agricultural provisions. They assert that many of the increases they demanded were not granted.

From the authors of the bill the intimation was forthcoming, apparently to appease farm elements dissatisfied with it, that committee amendments would be offered and that quite a few changes could be looked for.

'Economic War by Tariff' Draws Argentine Protest

WASHINGTON (AP)—A communication urging that the United States center its attention on "orderly marketing" of agricultural products instead of "declaring an economic war

France, Accepting World Court Ruling, Seeks Swiss Accord on Free Zones

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The French have taken with good grace the decision handed down by the International Court of Justice at The Hague, which went against them, relative to free zones between Switzerland and France.

Experts are preparing to draw up an accord agreeable to both countries, as instructed by the court. Should this not be possible by May 1, 1930, the matter will revert to The Hague for final settlement.

This action, which has almost escaped attention in view of so much news from the Hague reparations conference, has considerable significance for France.

Comment here has been averse to the view taken by the Hague tribunal, and the French probably will spare no effort to reach an agreement with Switzerland, rather than have the subject go back to The Hague. They are insistent, however, that the system of free zone in Gex and Savoy must end. It is felt to be anomalous, and the French point out that Switzerland revised its customs frontier arbitrarily in 1849, much as France desires to do. In return, however, France is prepared to make both a financial sacrifice in Switzerland's favor and also to allow the Swiss along the border special trading and visiting privileges, provided the customs frontier is on the political line.

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Shakespeare at Pudboro

ARCHIBALD'S unexpected version of the balcony scene from Romeo and Juliet delights an appreciative audience. This is another B. F. story which will begin

Tomorrow

on the Editorial Page

Record Wheat Crop in France Opens Problem of Finding New Markets

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Abundant harvests are forecast by experts. All records for wheat for many decades are expected to be broken and the entire needs of France taken care of. Scarcity of labor to handle the situation has led the Government to send a commission to Rumania, where it has been successful in obtaining the immediate departure of 10,000 workmen.

France has for some time needed outside help with harvesting, and it is customary to invite laborers from abroad. This year, however, the problem appears to be exceptional, and special efforts have been made to insure adequate assistance. The annual consumption of wheat in France is 90,000,000 metric quintals, and the yield this year may touch 100,000,000 quintals. This is due in part to the favorable summer weather and to improved farming methods with the Government's encouragement, because there has been actually, since the war, a constant diminution in the area under production. Where 6,500,000 hectares were sown in 1913, only about 5,000,000 are being harvested today.

The world wheat crop is estimated at 100,000,000 quintals less than last year, and this condition, together with production here beyond local needs, has already led French farmers to seek opportunities for increasing exports. There is apprehension among them that if this avenue is not opened prices in France will seriously drop.

by your tariff scheme" has been received by the Senate Finance Committee from the Asociacion Nacional de Agricultura of Argentina.

The memorandum, signed by Jorge Tewes, president of the Buenos Aires organization, was forwarded to the committee by the State Department.

It was the first communication from Argentina touching on American tariff legislation concerning which more than 50 representations have been received previously from 23 foreign nations and colonial possessions of the British Empire.

Menace to World Economy

"The pending menace to world economy, contained in the extraordinary rise of your country's tariffs," the communication said, "affects very seriously our farming produce."

The Argentine Government, it added, had not joined in the "general protest" but this did not mean that the "population of our country is indifferent to your intentions."

We know that Argentine products," the communication continued, are responsible to a great extent for the disorder in prices ruling on the world ex-markets, as they have been manipulated up to the present time by concerns having no interest in their value and in an orderly marketing of same."

The statement added, however, that a strong movement was spreading throughout Argentina aimed at a permanent orderly marketing of all produce.

Marketing Called Key

"Your President Hoover on the occasion of his visit here was informed of this," it said, "and that much more could be expected in benefit of your own and our farmers from an organized marketing than from fixing high tariffs.

"Your relief law, duly handled by able men, soon will find the way to distribute any surplus where people in need gladly will absorb same.

"It is most important to you to know that other industrial countries are preparing to take advantage of what you are causing in a population accustomed to use only American machinery, motors, trucks, and so on.

"Let orderly marketing be the lead in your decisions and give world economy a chance to settle in a friendly way difficulties of intercourse, instead of declaring an economic war by your tariff scheme."

MILE VACUUM TRACK TO TEST RAY'S SPEED

CHICAGO (AP)—A vacuum tube one mile long is being built for Prof A. A. Michelson of the University of Chicago to use in a test to determine the speed of light.

Back from California, the physicist explained that the test could not be completed without the tube. He said he had computed the speed of light to be 186,284 miles a second, but he suspects that this may be a few inches off. The proposed experiment is set for next year.

Drudgery of Picnic Lunch Removed by Chicago Store

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — A complete picnic lunch, packed in a basket and all ready to eat, is now included in the offerings of a downtown Chicago department store, which announces the service has been started so that mothers need no longer stand over hot stoves to cook or bake goodies for outings.

The menus include roasted chicken, stuffed and basted, ready to serve; potato salad, eggs, fruits, bread, preserves and pickles in jars. Tablecloths and tableware also are provided.

HOOVER'S SON ORDERED TO TRAINING DUTIES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Herbert Hoover Jr., son of the President, has been ordered by the War Department to active duty, effective Oct. 17, as a first lieutenant in the specialist reserve.

The order, which was designated as "By the direction of the President," instructed First Lieutenant Hoover to proceed from Pasadena, Calif., to San Francisco and report for training. He will revert to inactive status Oct. 20.

PENSIONS INCREASED ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

MONTREAL — Direct representation of employees' organizations on the pensions committee and an increase in minimum pension allowances from $200 to $300 per annum are among the important changes in the new pensions plan of the Canadian National Railways.

The new plan became operative this month after being sanctioned at the last session of the Canadian Parliament.

CHILDREN HELP BUILD ROAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Pupils of the government school at Tetillas, in the State of Queretaro, have assisted in building a 2400-meter road which links their community with the town of El Ciervo in the same State, the Ministry of Public Education has been advised. The work was performed after school hours and during holidays.

WEST INDIES TRADE SOUGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Cunard Line will make a further bid for the West Indies trade this winter with two vessels engaged in the New York-Havana service in place of only one last year, and with an added stop at Nassau, Bahama Islands, tentatively scheduled this season.

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AVIATION SOARS TO NEW HEIGHTS, REPORT SHOWS

Rapid Airplane Development Accompanied by Extension of Mail Service

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Unprecedented progress in aviation is seen in the announcement by the Commerce Department that airplane exports for the half year already exceed total shipments of 1928, coupled with the statement that the Post Office Department intends to license the longest system of postal deliveries in the world, that to South America.

At the same time other indications showed rapid development of aviation, from the radio forecast made by Herbert Hoover Jr., an official of Western Air Express, indicating that two-way radio for commercial airplanes is only a year away, to the official statement from the Commerce Department that $500,000,000 in capital is now available for American aircraft firms.

The new postal service to Latin America, it is stated at the post office, will be built round the present air mail system in South American countries, in conjunction with Pan-American Airways, Inc., now carrying the bulk of this country's air mail to Latin America. It was stated that plans are under way for extension to cities visited by President Hoover in his good will tour.

During the first six months of the current year, 199 airplanes, 178 engines and parts bringing the total value up to $5,174,000 were exported, the Commerce Department announced. The total value this year is already $1,500,000 more than in the whole of 1928.

The radio talk of Herbert Hoover Jr. was radiocast over a network. He predicted that the Government would soon require radio equipment on commercial airplanes, as it now does on ocean vessels. He revealed that this week, while flying over New York, he had talked over a radio and telephone hook-up to friends in Los Angeles, Washington and New York, simply by calling their numbers.

Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, announced that "ample capital is available" for aviation, and put the total figure now invested for the industry at $500,000,000. A year ago there were less than 500 airports in the country, he said, as against 2000 today.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Six new airways for the rapidly developing aviation transportation lines over the country are being surveyed by the Commerce Department.

Experts are mapping routes, selecting landing fields and sites for aero-light beacons for night flying, and emergency landing fields near cities along the route.

The airways being surveyed extend from Washington to Cleveland, O.; Brownsville, Tex., to New Orleans, La.; Fort Worth, Tex., to Brownsville, Tex.; Miami, Fla., to Atlanta, Ga.; Portland, Ore., to Pasco, Wash., and from Pasco to Spokane, Wash.

Approximately 2000 miles of airways under construction are nearing completion, one of which is international. These established routes will soon extend from New York City to Montreal, Can.; Cleveland to Albany, N. Y.; Kalamazoo, Mich., to Detroit; Bay City, Mich., to Atlanta, Ga.; Chicago to Milwaukee and Green Bay; St. Louis to Evansville, Ill.; Salt Lake City, Utah, to Pesco; San Francisco to Seattle; St. Louis to Columbus, O., and from Los Angeles to Albuquerque, N. M.

WOMEN LEARN HOW TO IMPROVE HOMES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Adult "lay-by" schools to the number of 181 were held in South Carolina from July 14 to Aug. 10. The work was in charge of Miss Will Lou Gray, and those enrolled received demonstrations in better home making.

The plan of holding "lay-by" schools in the rural sections of South Carolina each summer was inaugurated several years ago, and has since proven both popular and beneficial to the rural population of the State. The entire enrollment of these schools is composed of women who are interested in the betterment of themselves and their homes.

MOOSE ELECT LADNER SUPREME DICTATOR

DETROIT (AP)—Albert H. Ladner Jr. of Philadelphia was elected Supreme Dictator of the Loyal Order of The Moose at the forty-first annual convention here. Other officers elected were: Frederick Zihlman of Cumberland, Md., supreme vice dictator; Henry W. Busch, Detroit, supreme prelate; Malcolm R. Giles, Mooseheart, Ill., secretary Harry W. Mace of Pennsylvania, treasurer, and George N. Ward, Moosehart, general dictator.

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, director general of the order, presided at a meeting at which 2500 new members were initiated.

BELFAST'S NEW DOCK WILL COST £376,000

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The Belfast Harbor Board has decided to construct a new dock costing £376,000 on the Antrim County side of the Lagan River. It will have a direct approach from the sea and be situated on reclaimed land.

An English firm will erect a flour mill at the dock to supply customers in Northern Ireland and give employment to several hundred men.

LABOR TO ELICIT COMPANY VIEWS ON ARBITRATION

Action of New Orleans Street Railways Causes Inquiry by Federation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—An investigation of the policies of public service corporations to determine their general attitude toward labor and the settlement of labor disputes, has just been ordered by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at a meeting heer. The investigation will include holding companies, and the future attitude of the federation toward such corporations will be determined by such facts as this investigation brings to light, according to William Green, president of the federation.

The decision of the council is the result of a consideration of facts and information regarding the strike of street car workers at New Orleans. In a statement issued by Mr. Green, it was declared that the American Federation of Labor "will co-operate in every possible way" with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America in carrying the New Orleans traction strike to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Green criticized the New Orleans Public Utility Corporation for its refusal to arbitrate differences between it and its employees. He declared that such a corporation "occupying as it does a peculiar and distinctive relationship toward the public, cannot escape responsibility or defend itself when it refuses to submit questions in dispute with its employees to an impartial board of arbitration for settlement."

SWEDISH CREW HAS ITS EYE ON CORINTHIAN CUP

(Continued from Page 1)

the second day it practically won the race.

Finish Almost a Drifting Affair

In this latter contest, the three yachts were given a windward and leeward course and the breeze began to fade away a; they crossed the line with the Tipler III having a slight advantage as to position. She broke away to the westward, however, in the hope of finding more air and a favorable shift, but neither came, and when she met the Bacchante coming up with port tacks aboard she could not force her. After a couple more hitches the two boats came together again and this time the American crossed into the lead for the first time since the series started.

She held that lead to the turn where she made a margin of 36 seconds over the Bacchante and then 10 minutes over the Kickerle, which seemed even more sluggish than the day before.

For the first half mile in the slide to the finish the Tipler III held the lead, but the Swedes finally got their big spinnaker ballooner drawing nicely and passed the American yacht as if she were anchored. While the breeze kept dropping, what stray whiffs there were seemed to favor the Swedish yacht; with the big headsail sweeping out ahead, and often skimming the water, she gained steadily and won in another drifting finish. The summary:

Yacht	Skipper	Nation	Finish h. m. s.
Bacchante, E. Lundberg, Sweden		4	34 51
Tipler III, E. A. Shuman Jr., U. S.		4	38 44
Kickerle, W. Raatsch, Germany		4	47 35

Points—Bacchante 6, Tipler III 4, Kickerle 2.

BRITISH TRY TO SPEED MAIL BY AIR ROUTE

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Col. Charles Russell, Irish Free State Air Force, has arrived here to take over the Vickers airplane to be used next week in the experimental air mail flight between Galway and London. When the North German liner Karlsruhe arrives in Galway Mr. Russell expects to fly to London and deliver mails in about four hours.

The present flight is purely experimental but if it is found possible to save one day between New York and London via Galway it is possible that regular service will be established between Galway, Baldonnell Airdrome (Dublin) and Croydon.

AUTOGIRO INVENTOR ARRIVES FROM SPAIN

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Juan de la Cierva, Spanish inventor of the autogiro airplane, has arrived from Europe with his latest design of "windmill" plane which will be flown in the national air races at Cleveland and probably in the Guggenheim fund tests.

The new plane is powered with an English motor and is equipped with a self-starter. The four radiating vanes, resembling windmill arms, give the autogiro its name. They are placed horizontally and are held over the plane by a short post.

COMMUNISTS OUST BUCHARIN

MOSCOW (AP) — Charged with championing liberal ideals in the Communist Internationale, Nikolai Bucharin, former powerful Bolshevik official, has been expelled from the Internationale Communist organization. This follows similar action by the executive authorities of the Russian Communist party.

STATE ATTORNEY NAMED

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Gov. T. G. Bilbo has appointed George T. Mitchell of Tupelo, Miss., State's attorney-general, succeeding Rush M. Knox, who resigned during the hearing of charges of impeachment. The charges were dropped in view of the resignation of Mr. Knox.

OWNER ORDERED TO HEED RIGHTS OF HIS TENANT

New York Municipal Judge Holds Landlord Amenable to Law

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Characterizing the landlord as a possessor of a "quasi-public utility," Judge Joseph A. Fontanelli, of the Eighth District Municipal Court, has just handed down a decision upholding the constitutionality of the municipal emergency rent laws, and confirming a tenant's right to continue occupancy of an apartment despite notice from the owner requesting him to vacate it.

The decision was the first involving the new emergency rent laws which apply to apartments renting at $15 a room monthly or less. Several other cases under the new laws are pending and in real estate circles it was asserted that a test action would soon be brought by a large real estate owner or a group of owners in an effort to have the emergency rent laws invalidated.

The case decided by Judge Fontanelli was brought by Ladi Gennis, landlord, against Edward Milano, a tenant at 232 East 116th Street. Twenty-six days before the emergency rent laws were enacted, the landlord had given Mr. Milano 30 days' notice to vacate the apartment.

The court held that the tenant was not obliged to vacate the premises until the end of the 30 days' notice, and that the rent laws, having been enacted before the expiration of the period, controlled the situation at that time.

Relationship to Property

The decision says in part: "The court believes that the elective legislative body of the City of New York, whose members are most intimately acquainted with the housing conditions of their local constituents, are in the best position to know whether emergency legislation is necessary.

"The court further is of the opinion that a landlord is the possessor of a quasi-public utility which affects the very life, safety and health of the tenant with whom he contracts. The extraordinary population of New York City, together with its intricate problems rising from high rentals demanded for housing in advantageous sections of the city, gives to the city legislature a problem alike to an emergency.

"The present law does not deny the landlord his right to property, but merely indicates the provision for fair play and reasonable profit, and this only for a period until May, 1930, a period in which a possible alleviation and readjustment may occur, making unnecessary further legislation for the same purpose."

BOAT SWELLS DELAY MERCURY FLYING TEST

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Swells from a boat in Chesapeake Bay spoiled an attempt by Lieut. Alford J. Williams to set his Mercury racer into the air for a flying test that would demonstrate the plane's fitness to compete in the Schneider cup races. Because of the swell, officers on the plane's tender said, Lieutenant Williams had to shut off his motor after he had taxied about two miles.

A small boat was sent out from the Naval Academy to tow the Mercury back to the tender, the Sandpiper, where it was refueled and made ready for another attempt at the flying test.

'POTTERIES' PROTEST TRANSFER OF CONSUL

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A proposal to remove the United States Consulate at Stoke-on-Trent to Manchester or Liverpool in the interest of economy is the subject of urgent protest by the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation, which points out there has been an American consulate in the Potteries for more than 50 years and its transference elsewhere would cause inconvenience and delay in declaration of invoices.

Exports of pottery to the United States amount to nearly $5,000,000 annually.

CONFIRMS ALTITUDE RECORD

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Standards calibrations show that Waldo Waterman, test pilot at Metropolitan Airport in Los Angeles, made an American record altitude of 20,820 feet for commercial type planes on July 27. Waterman's record will not be official until it is confirmed by the Federation Aeronautique Internationale at Paris.

'GAS' TAX RICHES TO GIVE GEORGIA UNIFIED ROADS

Levy Increased to Six Cents a Gallon to Offset Defeat of Bond Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga. — Gasoline in Georgia has become, through legislative enactment, a magic fluid which not only motivates automobiles, but is to pave long highways, open new schools in remote country districts, and enrich the coffers of every county in the State.

The Georgia Legislature, after several weeks' debate, enacted a six-cent gasoline tax, effective immediately. Its proponents claim that this tax will take the place of the defeated highway bond issue, and will give Georgia a unified system of paved roads without indebtedness. The whole burden is placed upon the motorist, who heretofore has paid a four-cent gas tax, now increased by 50 per cent.

Four cents of the 6-cent tax will go to the State Highway Department. The department's revenues are expected to be increased from $5,000,000 to about $10,000,000 in 1930. The highway board also gets about $4,000,000 from sales of license tags, and some $2,000,000 from the Federal Government. This total of $16,000,000 annually, the gas-tax advocates have claimed, is going to give the State as much highway money as would have been available with a bond issue.

One cent of the new tax, or about $2,500,000, will go to the state school equalization fund. This fund is distributed among counties which are unable to keep their schools open for full nine-month terms, and is designed to equalize the educational facilities in those counties with the richer counties of the State.

Another cent of the tax is allocated to counties, upon the basis of their percentage of state highway system mileage. Such moneys are to be used by the counties only for highway purposes.

Women everywhere pronounce the *NEW QUIET* KELVINATOR

the final word in electric refrigeration

The Kelvinator Cold Keeper for Dainty Frozen Dishes

A wonderful economy factor of the Kelvinator, the Cold Keeper acts as a constant reservoir of cold for preparing dainty salads, ice cream, jellies. There is ample room to make them, as well as all the ice you will ever need.

Thousands of women hail the New Quiet Kelvinator as the year's greatest achievement in perfected automatic refrigeration for the home.

A wonderfully improved Kelvinator—more economical, more convenient and far more beautiful than any Kelvinator ever built.

Precision designed and manufactured to eliminate vibration—tested and re-tested in soundproof rooms to bring operating quiet as near to perfection as possible—these new 1929 models will amaze you by their smooth running.

The handsome new Kelvinators are on display at Kelvinator showrooms. You must see them to appreciate the many new ideas they reveal both for perfect care and preservation of food and added convenience.

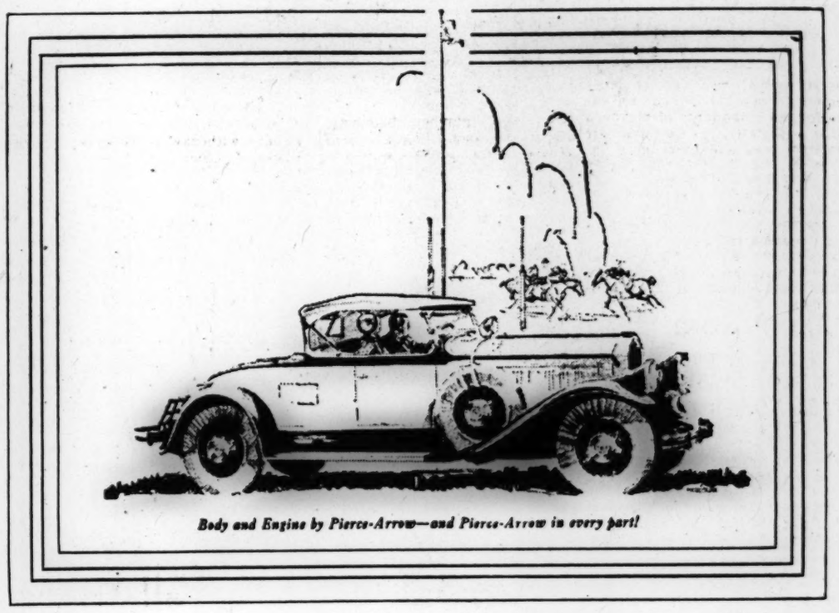
Your New Kelvinator may be bought on surprisingly reasonable and generous terms through Kelvinator's ReDisCo monthly budget plan. Enjoy its economical, helpful pleasures *now* while you are paying for it.

THE RELIABLE KELVINATOR

KELVINATOR SALES CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
KELVINATOR OF CANADA, LIMITED, LONDON, ONTARIO
KELVINATOR LIMITED, LONDON, ENGLAND

KELVINATOR ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION FOR APARTMENTS, STORES AND ALL COMMERCIAL USES

Why did they wait *for This New Pierce-Arrow?*



Body and Engine by Pierce-Arrow—and Pierce-Arrow in every part!

The above question does not long remain unanswered after a glimpse of the new Straight Eight. And this is especially true if other fine cars are present for comparison.

The new Straight Eight was purposed to be the finest car that Pierce-Arrow ever produced. That it should also have been a remodeler of fine car fashions could not have been foreseen. But that is precisely what happened.

The long, low-swung slenderness of the new Pierce-Arrow was welcomed by fine car owners grown tired of bulk and stodginess in big automobiles. So great, in fact, was the conquest that Pierce-Arrow served a waiting-list for many months. And while demand still crowds production, some of the most favored models of the new Straight Eight line are now being locally shown.

$2775 TO $8200 AT BUFFALO

In purchasing a car from income the average allowance on a good used car usually more than covers the initial Pierce-Arrow payment

The NEW STRAIGHT EIGHT *by*

PIERCE-ARROW

125 Horsepower Engine • 85 Miles per hour 133-inch and 143-inch Wheelbases • Non-shatterable Glass • Fender or Bracket Headlamps optional without extra charge

THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Buffalo, New York

WAY IS SOUGHT TO HOLD MEN IN FEDERAL FIELD

United States Regrets Losing Young Diplomats to Big Business Houses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The State Department is seriously coping with the problem of retaining its younger diplomats in the service.

The recent resignation of several more of these, all of considerable experience and ability, has awakened the department to its task. In each instance the men have resigned to accept more lucrative positions, most of them with international banking corporations.

These increasing resignations have caused much comment, particularly in congressional quarters. Criticism is not leveled at the men but at the Government's policy in not paying them enough to make it possible for them to remain in the public service.

It is claimed by younger men of the State Department that without private resources after a certain point has been reached, there is no future in the service and that while most of them would prefer to remain with the department, conditions are such that they are not able to do so.

Among the younger diplomats who have within recent months felt compelled to go into private business are: Stokeley Morgan, counsellor of the Embassy in Mexico under Ambassador Morrow, now with Lehman Brothers, bankers, in their Paris office; Spencer Phenix, who as assistant to former Secretary of State Kellogg, wrote the Pact of Paris, now with Lee, Higginson & Co.; Doorsey Richardson, assitant chief of the Western European division, now with Lehman Brothers; Allan Dulles, now with Sullivan & Cromwell, a law firm associated with J. P. Morgan & Co.; Robert Olds, former Under Secretary of State, also with Sullivan & Cromwell in their Paris office; Fred Dolbeare, secretary of the Legation in Chile and American adviser to the Geneva Naval Conference, with a banking firm; Allan Winslow, formerly in the Embassy in Mexico, now with G. M. P. Murphy & Co.; J. Herbert Stebler, formerly chief of the Latin-American division, now with the Gulf Oil Company; Lawrence Dennis, whose work as chargé d'affaires in Nicaragua, received much public attention, is now with Seligman & Co., bankers, and Myron Hofer, with considerable Latin-American experience, now associated with Keech & Co.

NORTHERN MEXICO GETS NEW AIRWAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHIHUAHUA, Mex.—Of immense commercial importance and convenience for the inhabitants of northern Mexico especially, is the new air service for mail and passengers, inaugurated Aug. 15 between Ciudad Juarez and Mexico City.

This trip, which takes nearly all of three days and two nights by train, can now be made in one day, the fare being 300 pesos ($150).

The management declares the timetable will be arranged so that connection may be made at the border with planes going to Los Angeles, also with a new line that soon will be in service to the west coast of Mexico.

ALL CARS NEED TAGS, SAYS NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Automobiles belonging to dealers in an adjoining state, which operate across the line in North Carolina under dealers' tags of the other state, are classed as being without license tags, according to a ruling of Charles Ross, general counsel for the North Carolina highway commission.

Quoting from the automobile registration law, Mr. Ross points out that non-residents, or foreign corporations, owning and operating any vehicles regularly in this State, must register all such vehicles, as is required of residents.

Strike at Deadlock in Carolina Mills

MARION, N. C. (AP)—The strike at the Clinchfield Cotton Mill apparently has settled down to a test of endurance between the striking members of the United Textile Workers of America and the management, which is attempting to operate with non-union employees.

The mill resumed operation Aug. 20 after three weeks' idleness. The union picketeers, who had forcibly prevented a scheduled reopening of the mill, permitted non-union workers to pass through the gates unmolested.

Their attitude of peaceful picketing was in accord with an agreement reached by the mill management, union leaders and N. A. Townsend, executive counselor to Governor Gardner. Under its terms, the strikers agreed to preserve order and permit non-union workers to enter the mill, and the management promised that no labor would be imported.

Despite the agreement, national guardsmen called to the scene after strikers forced non-union workers to remain away from the mill, were held on duty.

Arms Talk Defined by British Premier

LOSSIEMOUTH, Scot. (AP)—Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald revealed that the American Ambassador, Charles G. Dawes, made a special trip to Scotland for the purpose of discussing the message from Washington on the disarmament conversations which have been proceeding for weeks between the two governments. The Premier in his comment on the conversations said:

"As at the Geneva naval conference our task has been to reconcile three positions—American claims for parity, which we admit; British necessities which have no relation at all to American building, and the desire common to both governments, the reduction of armaments.

"Everything at the moment is tentative and it would only mislead the public if trial suggestions and proposals were disclosed. We are examining everything that promises to be helpful."

NORMAL CALM REIGNS IN AUSTRIAN CAPITAL

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Austrian public opinion continues to be occupied by Sunday's encounter at St. Lorenz in Muerztal. Except for isolated incidents in the outskirts of Vienna everything is normal. The Communist organ "Rote Fahn" and a number of Communists distributing pamphlets advocating a general strike of factory workers were summarily dealt with by the police.

Internal disarmament of Austrian factions seems absolutely necessary but how to secure it is not clear to Austrian leaders.

CANADA'S IDLE SEAMEN SEEK AMERICAN WORK

MONTREAL (AP)—Tie-up of Canadian wheat in Montreal and other eastern points is causing idle Canadian seamen to seek work in the United States, J. H. Parean, president of the Canadian Seamen's Union, states.

While the new crop will be on the move shortly, dealers report that marketing conditions are unsatisfactory. Local dealers report that both the United States and Argentina are underselling Canada and, while the European buyer must have a certain amount of Canadian grain, he is buying a minimum in the face of this competition.

AFGHANS DESERTING 'WATER-BOY RULER'

PESHAWAR, British India (AP)—Habi Bullah Khan, as Afghanistan's "Water-boy King," Bacho Sakao, calls himself, has become depressed, Afghan reports state, because of the successes of Nadir Khan, who is contesting him for his throne.

Nadir Khan was said to have raised an army of 16,000 with which he was besieging Gardez, from where Habibullah's men are deserting daily. Habibullah, who was said to be growing more and more unpopular, has prepared three lines of trenches for the defense of Kabul.

BUILDINGS RISE HIGHER BY ELECTRIC WELDING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—As a consequence of the development of electric welding, office buildings 1000 feet in height are envisaged by Gilbert D. Fish, consulting structural engineer of the Westinghouse Electric Company.

At a meeting of the First Avenue Association, Mr. Fish said, "There is almost no limit to the size of the buildings that can be constructed as a result of advances in methods of joining steel girders, but because of the obstruction of light and air the race cloudward must be restrained."

MARINE CONTINGENT LEAVES NICARAGUA

MANAGUA, Nica. (AP)—A contingent of 750 officers and men of the United States Marine Corps, commanded by Col. R. H. Dunlap, have left Managua for Corinto to embark for home on the transport U. S. S. Henderson.

There still remain in Nicaragua 1900 marines. Gen. Dion Williams, commander of the marine forces in Nicaragua, has recommended gradual withdrawal because of the peaceful condition of the country.

How They Tag 'Em in Detroit

Chalk on the End of a Stick Marks Car So Officer Can Tell Length of Its Parking.

DETROIT BEGINS 30-DAY TEST TO CLEAR STREETS

All Cars Parking More Than Hour Hauled to Automobile Pound

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT—The "auto chalker" has made his appearance in Detroit. He is part of a 30-day test to enforce parking regulations for which the city council appropriated $50,000.

A police officer equipped with a bamboo stick at one end of which is a piece of chalk is driven through the streets, making a mark on one of the tires of parked vehicles. One hour later one of the tow cars goes over the same route and starts hauling all cars bearing the mark to the municipal automobile pound.

H. M. Gould, consulting traffic engineer of the police department, explained that the whole $50,000 would ultimately be turned back to the city through the $3 fine levied on owner of the cars towed away. He estimated that the 30 days' business would involve 20,000 cars.

Detroit, one of the most congested cities in the country, has been experimenting with numerous devices to solve the traffic problem. The regulations permit one hour parking on certain downtown streets. Stopping in the business district is regarded by the police as a "shopping function" and their enforcement plan is based on that policy.

Twenty-six rented tow cars in addition to the city's five regular tow cars, were employed, together with 11 scout cars and 84 police officers, in making the month's trial of the new plan.

AIR LINER FOR GREAT LAKES

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A seaplane capable of carrying 50 persons, believed to be the largest craft of its kind in America, is being assembled at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. It will be operated on the Great Lakes by a Buffalo concern.

British Bakers Want Night Work Stopped

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER — Hope that the Labor Government, in its new factory legislation, will abolish night work in bakeries, was expressed at the nineteenth annual conference of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners of England and Wales, just concluded here. A majority of members of Parliament are said to favor it.

The relationship of overtime to unemployment came in for lively discussion, at the end of which the conference adopted a resolution favoring a 44-hour week.

H. Keen of London, referring to the fact that, in holding their meetings in the Downing Street Co-operative Hall, the Bakers' Trade Union conference was making a happy departure from the custom of assembling in licensed premises, said "We have got to recognize that the younger generation today looks at life from altogether a different viewpoint of that of the young man of 20 or 30 years ago. So long as we mix our union business with licensed drink premises we are not going to attract young men to take their part in affairs of organization."

Laboratory Courses For Georgia Pupils

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga.—Students taking courses in professional education in the Georgia State Teachers' College division of the University of Georgia summer school have an opportunity to do laboratory work in the Muscogee Training School on the Teachers' College campus.

During the summer session, the first six grades are taught by leading elementary teachers of the State.

During the regular fall and winter session, the training school is much larger, consisting of high school grades as well as elementary courses. In both divisions, seniors in the Teachers' College teach under the supervision of master teachers.

Authorities of the training school state that many superintendents have expressed preference for teachers who have had normal training, saying that they can always tell such teachers as soon as they enter the classroom.

FRANCE REVISES TEXTBOOKS TO AID GOOD WILL

Narrow Nationalism Eliminated in Schools, New Education Parley Told

By WILLIAM HILL

Former President of the British National Union of Teachers.

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ELSINORE, Den.—French teachers are succeeding in revising school books in the direction of encouraging international good will, according to M. Lapierre, of France, secretary of the International Federation of Teachers' Associations, who spoke before the final session of the World Conference on New Education here.

Book revision, said Mr. Lapierre, was part of a comprehensive scheme devised by French teachers for turning the attention of pupils from war to peace. French education before the war had been nationalistic in character and the teachers are now aiming at emphasizing the opposite idea of interdependence of nations.

New View of Revolution

The speaker cited as an example the old teaching which gave the impression that the French revolution was purely national, whereas the view now taught is that it was an international movement aiming at the good of mankind throughout the world. Revision was begun in 1925-26, and as a result certain books have ceased to be used, or have been revised.

As an illustration of the care now taken, M. Lapierre instanced the condemnation of a certain textbook because the objectionable term "bosche" appeared in it. French teachers have gone a step farther and organized conferences with teachers of other nationalities. They have joined the international federation and have organized exchanges of visits of pupils and teachers. Hundreds of German children have visited France in parties, and French youngsters have visited Germany with good results upon pupils, schools and parents.

Other steps taken by French teachers include the preparation of an international anthology containing poems and epigrams of famous writers of various nations. A manual of international history is also being prepared in which the progress of mankind will take precedence over the progress of nations.

World Habit of Thought

Dr. W. Viola of Austria described method of inculcating an international habit of thought in school children by exchange of correspondence. But he declared that letters should be not between individuals but between groups, thus emphasizing common characteristics.

Prof. A. Vulliod of the University of Nancy, France, urged that an attempt should be made by a combination of history experts of various nations to compile a course of history suitable for all schols.

Miss A. Hallsten-Kallia, of Switzerland, member of the secretariat of the League of Nations, described the work done by the League to help teachers. It has conducted investigations into such subjects as war films, has issued an account of practical work being done in 10 countries, and has published much material helpful to teachers in their work for world unity.

Paris Out, Tourists Jam Ship Offices

PARIS (AP)—The fire aboard the steamship Paris, which put her out of commission for several weeks, has caused a tourist traffic jam in the French capital.

Some of those who had booked passage on the Paris succeeded in getting a few places aboard the Olympic, Republic, President Harding, Mauretania, and France. Some tourists who had engaged first class passage on the Paris were satisfied to be squeezed into the tourist class on other ships.

One American business man offered to pay for the trip homeward of anyone who would sell him a ticket on any ship due to arrive in New York before Sept. 2.

The United States Lines announce that it is useless for anyone to try to get a passage on the Leviathan's next sailing, as the waiting list numbers 200.

The French Line's Cuba, scheduled to sail for Galveston Saturday, has been transferred to the New York run and the steamer Espagne, scheduled to leave St. Lazare for Havana, has been ordered to Havre, whence she will proceed to the gulf ports.

WHEAT POOLS DIVIDE PROFITS IN CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—The sum of $40,000,000, representing the second interim payment on wheat and coarse grains on last year's crop, is being distributed among members of wheat pools throughout western Canada. The final payment will be made at the end of the crop year.

Some of the payments were to Alberta, $8,038,622; to Saskatchewan, $25,941,414, and to Manitoba, $1,950,000.

WORLD PARLEY OF BUSINESS WOMEN MOOTED

Delegates of American Federation, in Europe, Look to Geneva Congress

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Sixty representatives of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of America, on a good will tour through northern and central Europe under the leadership of Miss Lena M. Phillips of New York, arrived here after visiting Scandinavia, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary.

Miss Helen Havener, editor of the organization's magazine, declared that the comprehensive range of occupations represented by the women tourists was regarded in every country as striking proof of the advantages of equal rights. Industrially and politically attempts have been made to understand the economic difficulties and appreciate fully the achievements of women in other lands as first steps toward an international understanding between business and professional women everywhere.

It is also hoped that the tour will result in the establishment of a provisional committee in each country and, next year, the organization of an international congress at Geneva.

Hungary Celebrates National Holiday

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—Saint Stephen's Day, Hungary's great national holiday, was observed here with greater enthusiasm and by larger crowds from the provinces than since the war. The festival opened with a street procession in which national military leaders participated, including the regent, Nicholas de Nagybanya Horthy. Public buildings, including the royal castle, were illuminated and the city beflagged, the coronation church especially presenting a wonderful picture.

During the present week the first congress of Hungarians living abroad is being held in Budapest and 150 delegates from more than 77 Hungarian organizations are meeting to discuss social, economic and cultural questions. The program includes receptions by the Regent and Parliament.

We'll be glad to send you the name of the nearest Kelly dealer.

KELLYS have long been regarded as a "rich man's tire." That's merely because you see them on so many fine cars. Actually, they cost no more than any one of a dozen other makes.

Kelly-Springfield Tire Company
General Motors Bldg., New York, N. Y.

KELLY
SPRINGFIELD

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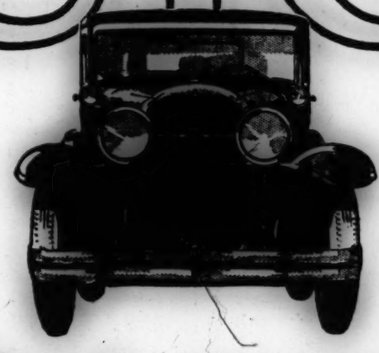

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UNEMPLOYMENT AND ITS CAUSES STUDIED ABROAD

International Labor Office Issues Report on Its Findings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The International Labor Office has just issued a summary of the causes which in its view have produced the existing unemployment problem, to which it has added some suggestions as to what should be done to relieve the situation.

The report deals with the subject from three standpoints: 1. The effect of monetary fluctuations on employment; 2. the depression in the coal mining and the textile industries; 3. unemployment in relation to international migration.

The relation of gold prices to employment has always been a subject which has fascinated economists. Bankers and financiers are just as certain that it is only the stupidity of the public and national prejudices which stand in the way of the removal of unemployment, or at least a great deal of it.

Disturbances in the balance between production and the means of payment play no small part in determining the alternating acceleration and retardation of economic activity, and therefore may be considered an important cause in the recurring unemployment crises.

The same connection between price level fluctuations and variations in business activity has been demonstrated to exist over short and long periods. It follows, therefore, that if variations in the general price level could be reduced, one of the most potent causes of unemployment might be removed.

Stabilizing Money Standards

Experts maintain something could be done to reduce unemployment if the governments could be persuaded to adopt the policy of international monetary stabilization. This plan was mooted at the Financial Conference at Genoa in 1922, when the famous resolution was passed that the essential requisite for the economic reconstruction of Europe was the achievement by each country of stability in the value of its currency.

The currencies have been stabilized, but the riddle of preventing undue fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold has not yet been solved. Until this has been done there will continue to be these recurring trade crises.

The financial committee of the League of Nations is working at the problem, and if the great bankers of the world could be brought together, it is thought that they might possibly devise a system of regulating credit which would prevent gold prices from being swept hither and thither by the currents of supply and demand.

The report concludes with a study of the problem of unemployment in the coal mining and textile industries. But there is little new in this doleful tale of overproduction and declining consumption. As far as textiles are concerned this is true even of the United States where the textile industry has only expanded in the southern states, owing, it is said, to low wages which do not give the worker sufficient spending power. The result has been much depression in the textile industry of the northern states. To remedy this the I. L. O. report suggests the advisability of raising the standard of living among the textile workers by the southern states.

Finally the report discusses the influence of migration on unemployment which if unchecked may in times of depression add to the difficulty of employment in the country of immigration.

Plan to Bar Aid to Belligerents Called Way to Naval Disarmament

Proposal for Automatic Embargo on Munitions and Loans Avoids Both Horns of Anglo-American Dilemma, British Statesman Declares

By GEORGE YOUNG

British diplomatist, author of numerous works on maritime law, and leader of the round-table on "Post-war Constitutional Changes in Europe" at the Williamstown Institute of Politics.

The proposal put forward at the Williamstown Institute of Politics that the United States should implement the Pact of Paris by embargoing the supply of munitions or money to any belligerent, is both interesting and important.

It is obvious that the peace pact with its renunciation of war as an instrument of policy and its resolution to settle all disputes by pacific means is a new basis for international relations that must be implanted in national politics and implemented when necessary in municipal legislation if it is not to be simply ignored at the first pressure of war panic or war propaganda.

In so far as policy is concerned the most important act of faith in this new principle would be an auto da fe of armaments. But it is not likely that any nation, however strong its government, however strategical seems its geographical position, will be able to disarm as an example, or even as I have elsewhere suggested to suspend further armaments for a period of years.

Britain Would Run Risk

The United Kingdom, for geographical reasons, would run a very real risk and would lose much of its influence for peace if it so disarmed. The United States might do so without real risk and without using its power of putting on pressure for peace, thanks to its position as the creditor of Europe. But the present attitude of Americans does not seem to make it possible.

We are therefore thrown back on disarmament by diplomatic deals in limitations. Disarmament is subordinated to "security." Security is sought in dangerous defensive alliances against an "aggressor." Aggression is even more dangerously defined as a refusal to arbitrate.

And finally, disarmament by diplomacy becomes involved, as Commander Kenworthy and I point out in our "Freedom of the Seas," in "intricate and interminable pourparlers to propose a procedure for preparing a protocol to provide such protection as must precede any project for procuring disarmament."

Happily there is another line of approach to disarmament in Anglo-American agreement to reduce naval armaments to police strength. That agreement has made the only real approach to disarmament in the Washington conference in 1921 that disarmed the world in battleships.

The attempt to extend this disarmament to cruisers at Geneva in 1927 failed from faults on both sides. The British were not prepared to enforce fully the doctrine of parity—the Americans in charge of the conference convened it at Geneva instead of Washington and conducted it by experts instead of statesmen.

Too Serious for Admirals

Clemenceau at a crisis of the war said: "This war is too serious to be left to generals." We might say: "Our peace is too serious to be left to admirals."

Now the only serious difficulty that may delay the Anglo-American naval disarmament that must precede general naval and finally military disarmament is a certain dilemma. The Americans don't want to disarm until they have secured "freedom of the seas;" that is, a renunciation by the British of their ancient right of private blockade.

The British don't want to concede this until they have secured recognition by the Americans of the responsibility that may be imposed on the British to enforce a "public blockade" against an "aggressor" under the peace pact and the League Covenant.

But the Americans, or rather certain interests who are sure of support in the Senate, are unwilling to do this as it would involve a risk of renouncing valuable trading rights with a belligerent.

The proposal advocated by The Christian Science Monitor avoids the horns of this dilemma and boldly takes the bull by the horns. For if Americans renounce all relations with any belligerent, the British difficulty in conceding freedom of the seas disappears. The proposal also avoids an American difficulty in declaring any belligerent an aggressor.

This, in the peculiar position of the United States, would devolve on the President and would be tantamount to a declaration of war. And further, by leaving it to the discretion of Congress to make an exception to the embargo in cases that justified such a course, the proposal gives the United States Government an immense power to influence world politics for peace without incurring any risk of being led into armed intervention itself.

Theory Already Approved

There are already acts of Congress empowering the President to embargo the export of arms to foreign countries in a state of civil disturbance, the intention being to prevent support of and supplies for movements that menaced other peoples with class war. But, as we now know, no two peoples can go to war at all without menacing their neighbors both with internecine war and with international war. The proposal supported by the Monitor, therefore, merely develops a theory that has already received congressional approval.

Supposing this development also is approved and the United States gives this lead in implementing the peace pact. What are the chances that other peoples will follow suit? I should say that at present they are good.

The most important second fiddle in this new tune would be Great Britain. There pacifist and progressive parties are today in power, and the same applies to the next most important exporting power—Germany.

Russia could also be counted on to co-operate. And against such a combination other countries, even if so inclined, could hardly hold out.

It is much to be hoped that this proposal may secure sufficient support in America to insure its inclusion in the agenda of the next naval disarmament conference.

Old Landmarks in London Give Way to Progress—'City Swallowing Strand'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"London's hotel center is moving westward and the 'city' is swallowing the Strand—Northumberland Avenue will follow—it is inevitable, just as the move in New York was inevitable."

Sir Francis Towle, managing director of Gordon Hotels, Ltd., was sitting in his office in the Hotel Metropole discussing his recent purchase of Dorchester House from Lord Morley. On the site of this famous Park Lane mansion—once the residence of the American Ambassador, Whitelaw Reid, and also home of Holford's collection of old masters and rare first editions—"the finest hotel in Europe" is to be built.

"The hotel business in Britain," continued Sir Francis, "hasn't half begun. The modern hotel is an invention of the past 50 years; before that it was just a 'Pub.' Unfortunately, it is still confused with the public house and there is no individual legislation for hotels; their development is hampered by an obsolete form of license. But I assure you liquor is but a subordinate business with a large hotel.

"Hotels must be developed independent of the liquor question if they are to achieve their fullest possibilities.

"London is going to become the travel center of the world," declared Sir Francis. "This is not merely a hotel problem, it is a national problem; for trade is linked up with good hotels. People normally combine business with pleasure on a long-distance visit, and if they enjoy themselves they will come again.

"I have experimented with the idea of putting university men into my hotels. It has succeeded, and I foresee the day when Englishmen will be regarded as the world's best hotelkeepers."

Sir Francis admitted that in the two years since the opening of the May Fair Hotel he had gained much experience, and many improvements will be introduced into his new building. "There will be no great expenditure on decorations," he said, "for visitors do not require elaborate ornamentation nor would it be commercially sound.

"There will be no attempt," he said, "to imitate the continental style. Visitors don't want a sort of foreign caravanseral; they want to see English ideas with that note of intimacy which makes them feel at home.

"It is the women who really count," he continued. "People are traveling more and more 'en famille,' and we have to submit to the needs of the wives and daughters. They naturally want to be close to the shops and the parks—they don't want to have to walk about in the Strand—and Park Lane will soon be part of London's shopping center. Wealthy Londoners, too, in increasing numbers, are living in hotels and flats during the week and then retiring to their country houses for long week-ends."

New York Dry Gains in Mayoralty Race

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Directors of the Constitutional Campaign Committee have voted to support William M. Bennett, dry Republican candidate for Mayor of New York, against Fiorello H. LaGuardia, choice of the Republican-Fusion group.

J. Wesley Hughes, secretary of the committee, said the decision to work with Mr. Bennett "on the platform clearly defining the issues in this primary" had come in answer to Mr. LaGuaria's declaration that the law against speakeasies could not be enforced.

"Mr. LaGuardia issued a statement," Mr. Hughes explained, "that as far as the speakeasy issue was concerned there was no difference between him and Mayor Walker. One newspaper headline informed its readers that Mr. LaGuardia was wetter than Tammany Hall. To clarify his position, questions were presented to Mr. LaGuardia. Instead of attacking Tammany and the speakeasies, he denounced the questions and ridiculed the chairman of this committee.

"A committee has been apointed to work with Mr. Bennett on a platform clearly defining the issues and arranging for an active campaign."

Rich Natural Resources Called Key to United States Prosperity

(Continued from Page 1)

that the next Pope will be an American.

It was Mr. Young's conviction that the establishment of more harmonious relations between the Roman Catholic Church and Fascism would now make it politically feasible to elect a Pope who was not an Italian subject—an event which, he believed, was impossible under the previous strained relations between the Itlaian state and the Vatican.

The restoration of territorial sovereignty to the Pope, it was pointed out, invests the Roman Catholic Church with a freedom of action which it has not possessed for many years, and the use of this new freedom would very likely find expression in the elevation of an American Roman Catholic to the church's headship.

Fascism Spreading Unnoticed

Fascism, Mr. Young said, seems to be spreading unnoticed throughout the world. Only six weeks ago Estonia set up a Fascist dictatorship, and the reconstitution of the Spanish Government is essentially along Fascist lines. Further, he felt that there are indications that Fascist theories are tending to dominate the Viennese Government and may ultimately control Austria.

Throughout their analysis of the American prosperity equation Mr. Tryon and Mr. Berquist emphasized that while other factors, such as the great advances in technology and the spread of education, play important parts in the attainment of higher standards of living, it is the possession of natural resources which is the dominant instrument of prosperity.

They both believed that, on the whole, European industrial technology and European labor skill compares well with that of the United States, and that disparity in natural endowment and not disparity in either genius or skill account for the vast differences in productivity.

"There is danger too," they added, "in thinking only of the material standard of life and taking no account of the intangible spiritual elements. After all the civil liberty, old-age insurance, security from crime and accident, and higher standards which prevail in much of the Old World may be worth more than an increasing per capita consumption of bath tubs, automobiles and electric refrigerators."

Mr. Tryon and Mr. Berquist cited a wide variety of industries in substantiation of their thesis.

"Real Wages" High in America

"Real wages, as measured by per-capita consumption of goods and services, are two or three times as high in America as in western Europe," Mr. Tryon and Mr. Berquist stated. "This is possible because the output of the American worker is high.

"In bituminous coal mining the American worker produces four times as much as the British or German worker, not because he toils harder or is more intelligent, but because he works in thick levels, near the surface, whereas the European miner works in thinner seams, at great depths. It is true that the American miner is backed with more machinery, but this in turn is largely a result of favorable resources.

"Other factors are involved, but it is clear that the natural advantages are the dominant factor, because in certain American districts where natural conditions are really difficult, the American miner's output falls to about the same level as his cousin's in Europe.

"Much the same condition is found in the other extractive industries. In the incomparable iron mines of Minnesota the output per miner is about four times as great as in French Lorraine, but in Alabama where natural conditions are fairly difficult, the output per miner is less than in Lorraine, although the management of the Alabama mines is among the best in the world.

"In agriculture the American worker produces three times as much as the German worker, primarily because he has available about four times as much land. With more acres per worker, it is possible to use more machinery, especially when, as in America, the level character of the land is peculiarly adapted to machines.

Advantages in Transportation

"In transportation, American resources confer a similar advantage, for transportation uses more power and more metal per worker than any other industry, and America is preeminently the land of cheap fuel and cheap iron.

"In manufacturing also the productivity of American labor is high. It has to be, because manufacturing has had to draw its labor largely from the farmer, and therefore had to pay enough higher wages to induce men to leave the country for the town.

"In many of our manufacturing industries the output per worker is two or three times that in Europe and this result is facilitated by cheap fuel, cheap iron, and cheap raw materials. To raise the coal and the ore necessary to make a ton of pig iron, for example, takes six hours' labor in the United States and 30 hours in present-day Germany.

"The dependence of American manufacturing on resources is shown by the need of protection in certain industries like the textiles, in which American plants enjoy no special advantages.

"Even the vast home market which makes possible mass production, is a result of the resources quite as much as of political and economic organization. The American population is barely twice as great as that of Germany and less than that of Russia. The distinctive character of the American market is the high individual purchasing power—two and a half times as great as that in Germany—and this in turn harks back to the abundance and richness of the resources."

Site for International Bank

Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics, leading the Institute's discussion of the proposed international bank, supported Britain's insistence that it be located in London.

"The reason," he said, "why the London money market has been taking such an extreme interest in the location of the new bank lies partly in the fact that it is extremely doubtful whether, if the bank were situated in any of the major money markets except London, it would be allowed to operate without constant political pressure.

"Pre-war experience has shown that in Paris the issue of international loans was frequently made subordinate to the foreign policy of the French Government, and London does not want the workings of the new bank to be exposed to similar dangers."

Professor Gregory was convinced that London is the only one of the world's major money markets which is essentially free from political influences.

Entering this discussion, Prof. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago said that an invaluable political contribution to international amity of the new bank would be the relief of Germany from the humiliating presence of foreign officials.

Back-Door Co-operation

As to relations of the United States with the bank, he said that the exaggerated parochialism of the United States would be one of the great obstacles to its success, but he felt that the United States would co-operate with the bank, even if unofficially "from the back door." He declared that, if the bank is to succeed, it must have the help of American finance.

The fact that action by international bank, even as by the League of Nations, can be blocked by the opposition of a single nation, was in the opinion of Dr. William E. Rappard of Geneva an admirable feature in that it would serve to integrate world opinion and would prevent ill-considered undertakings.

"Central banking co-operation," Mr. Gregory explained in his discussion of the services of the International Bank, "cover two dissimilar objects.

"So far as short run disturbances in the money markets of the world are concerned, a very considerable body of experience was gained in the disturbed period lasting from the end of the war until the stabilization of European currencies.

"This experience proved more or less conclusively that the effort which ended with the publication of the Genoa Conference report in 1922 was mistaken, in so far as it supposed that international co-operation could be easily achieved by means of vague understandings between a large number of banks.

Dictatorship of Three Banks

"What in fact actually happened was that a kind of dictatorship was established by the three great central banks of the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

"In the period of currency reconstruction the work done by Governors Norman and Strong was invaluable, but it was based not on paragraphs in a written contract, but upon personal co-operation of a unique kind. The defect of this kind of action is that it did not concern itself with the long run stabilization of gold values, and this was beginning to be the crux of the matter.

"The present tendency in the world is that countries are departing from the gold exchange standard and adopting the gold bullion standard, which implies a steady increase in the demand for gold.

"The international bank provides a center for continuous discussion. In this sense it continues the policy of the Genoa conference, which desired periodical conferences of the central banks. By limiting the directorate to 25 it avoids the difficulty of a large conference meeting at irregular intervals."

New York Sets Fair After Chicago Show

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—New York has officially withdrawn from a race with Chicago to be first holding the next world's fair, it has been learned here.

For nearly two years the two cities have been planning expositions on dates only a few months apart. In making their formal bow to Chicago, New York officials declared that their fair would be postponed until 1935.

Logan Billingsly, president of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce and vice-president of the New York World's Fair Committee, said that Chicago had spent so much money and had so far advanced its plans that the committee had "decided to give way."

Each city claims to have planned its world's fair first. New York's exposition, scheduled for 1932, was to have commemorated the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. The Chicago fair, which it appears certain will be held in 1933, will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the day when the little village of Fort Dearborn was incorporated as Chicago.

Notes From Williamstown

The current session of the Institute of Politics, it is frequently remarked, is by no means as combustible as numerous of its predecessors. Of course, there have been some polemic sparks over whether the Foster-and-Catchings program for planned prosperity has done violence to classic economics or whether the emigration of American capital to Europe menaces the full dinner pail in the United States, but by and large the discussions have brought forth no such superficial ebullience as marked the proceedings of other years. Possibly there is some explanation in the fact that the main problems under analysis in the institute's 1929 laboratory are essentially economic, rather than political, and that while economic issues may be a basic source of conflict, their boiling point is considerably higher.

* * *

The questions coming before this year's institute are of no academic character. It is, indeed, remarkable how timely and pertinent to world news its program is in view of the fact that it is drafted some months in advance. Even while news of the same topics is almost daily occupying first-page positions, the speakers are discussing the merits of the Young plan, the duties of the Federal Reserve System to prevent undue speculation, the prospects of Anglo-American naval reduction and the issues involved in the Sino-Russian dispute.

* * *

When Philip Snowden, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, was making his violent début at The Hague conference, George Young, a member of the British Labor Party, threw out this interesting comment: "The difficulty caused by Mr. Snowden's manner is due perhaps to the fact (I know him very well) that he is in mind more like a Frenchman than almost any other British politician I know."

* * *

Two stars of unknown density were recently discovered by the astronomers, and it was at once suggested that they be called Foster and Catchings—this is reported on the authority of William T. Foster himself.

* * *

Referred to Congress: "Not long ago," says Harry T. Collings of the University of Pennsylvania, "I read in the elevated cars an advertisement regarding automobiles which said, 'This car can go 80 miles an hour.' Any man who manufactures a car to go 80 miles an hour should be arrested."

* * *

The way every speaker apologizes for his statistics makes one inclined to agree with O. Henry that statistics, and not puns, represent the lowest form of human intelligence.

* * *

Dr. Frank Tannenbaum tells the story of the American in Mexico, who, wandering out late one night, heard the curt command, "Stick 'em up!", and after handing over his wallet and his watch, summoned the courage to ask this foreign bandit how he happened to speak English. "Oh," he replied, "things got dull up north so I came down here."

J. R. D.

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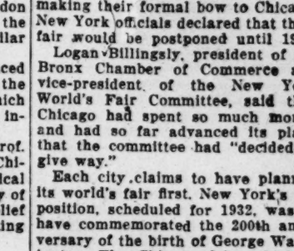
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EAST AND WEST MEET AND REST IN ZANZIBAR

Polyglot Peoples Learn Self-Rule Under Sultan and British Resident

By OWEN TWEEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOMBASA, Kenya—There are certain places in the world with names which appeal instinctively to that spirit of romance which is in all of us. Tahiti, Klondyke, Timbuktu, Zanzibar—it is the ambition of every traveler to know at least one in his time, and when this hope is on the eve of realization, be he ever so phlegmatic, he will feel the suppressed excitement of new experience.

But my arrival at Zanzibar was frankly disappointing. The tiny Persian trading boat with its inevitable Scotch captain, which had brought me from Mombasa, anchored a mile from the shore, and I awakened to look across a dazzling sheet of water toward Zanzibar, on the not far distant horizon, but looking far from the gem I had anticipated. I saw a sea front ranged with dull white houses, square and high; there was a flatness of outline which reminded me of seaside resorts in England, and I hunted in vain for the tapering minarets and domed cupolas with which the first sight of Jeddah and Suakim rewards the newcomer. Although the population is about 60 per cent Moslem, Zanzibar has only one minaret. For Moslem Zanzibar belongs to the Ismailia sect of Islam which tolerates no form of idolatry and has ruled out as heretical the building of minarets over mosques and of domes over tombs.

First Glimpse Misleads

Once ashore, however, my rickshaw bowled quickly past the modern banalities of the front, to plunge into a real Arab atmosphere. Byways and alleys, high-walled, and drooping with overhanging balconies, crossed and recrossed one another. We never progressed more than 30 yards in any direction; we seemed always to be charging blank walls. And the hotel, when I reached it, removed the last tinge of my first disappointment. It was an old Arab house, set in a street 12 feet wide; I passed through a door of African teak, studded with enormous brass bosses and of a brown which age and polish had mellowed into bronze; within was the gloom of a true Arab dwelling, a dim vista of thick walls, of unexpected recesses, and of archways leading goodness knows where.

This impression of Zanzibar was purely Arab. But it was misleading. Later in the day, as I walked through the maze of narrow streets, I found a babel of English, French, Portuguese, Persian, Hindustani, Arabic and even Chinese and Japanese and, dominating all, Swahili, of which the island was the cradle. Zanzibar is the polyglot cosmopolis of East Africa.

Where Cloves Come From

That was one reaction; the second followed. Zanzibar literally smells of cloves, and not only does it smell of the spice, but inquiry revealed that the spice was the all and everything of Zanzibar and its state. Until quite recently it and its sister island Pemba enjoyed a monopoly in the clove market of the world and, even today, despite the fact that the monopoly is no longer complete owing to rival developments in Madagascar and the discovery of synthetic clove oil, it still supplies 80 per cent of the world's demand. In the days of the monopoly, the local cultivator could with impunity farm his groves by antediluvian methods, with the result that quality deteriorated and the prosperity of Zanzibar waned. So serious eventually did this deterioration become that two years ago a society was formed called the Clove Growers' Association with objects to better the crop and, by reducing overhead charges, to produce it more cheaply and thus improve the market prospects of the Zanzibar clove as against its rivals from Madagascar and the synthetic factories.

The association, which was sponsored by the Government, has introduced into this polyglot community a beneficial spirit of co-operation and in the short space of two years has improved both the grade and the quantity of the crop and has arrested the decline of the industry.

Natives Taught to Govern

The Government of Zanzibar is directed by the Sultan with the advice of the British Resident in the Protectorate which was declared some 40 years ago. The early efforts of the new régime were, perforce, inspired by a policy of direct administration as the existing native authority surviving from other days was both inefficient and corrupt. It took three decades to put the finances, the legislation, and the administration of the island on a sound basis; but, as soon as a measure of stability and order had been attained, a change was made in the form of government to adapt it, stage by stage, toward the popular fundamental of the Dual Mandate.

As first step a Protectorate Council was formed, presided over by the Sultan, but it was purely advisory and consultative and in 1926, it was replaced by what is known as the Executive and the Legislative Councils—the former presided over by the Sultan himself; the latter by the British Resident who is assisted by three official and six unofficial members—two representing the Arab, two the Indian, one the Parsee and one the European communities. The formation of the Executive Council under the direct presidency of the Sultan has passed on to native shoulders the bulk of domestic responsibility. The police is native; there are native village courts of justice who settle their own affairs according to tradition with the right of ultimate appeal to the Sultan and the British Resident. Zanzibar, in spite of its polyglot ingredients, is slowly developing a native individuality and responsibility according to the motive of the policy of the Dual Mandate.

Picturesque Landscape

Zanzibar is very small; its sister island Pemba is smaller still; in all, the Sultan rules over little more than 1100 square miles. But the smallness of the islands is in the eyes of the visitor disguised by the luxuriance of its sub-tropical scenery. I enjoyed great hospitality during my stay; and in a full week drove the length and breadth of the island along fine macadamized roads cut through a landscape which was sheer delight. There was something in this tropical vegetation which defeated the traveler's armory of adjectives. The colors—greens and blues, pinks and browns—were incredibly vivid; the shadows were deeper and less harsh than on the African mainland. We drove through dark avenues of enormous mango trees, and on through palm groves which looked like bunches of knitting needles reared up, this way and that, against a pale blue sky. We skirted the coast—one bay succeeding another; shores of dazzling white sand washed by brilliant blue sea and flecked by the criss-cross shadows of overhanging palms. Nature surprised me and excelled herself.

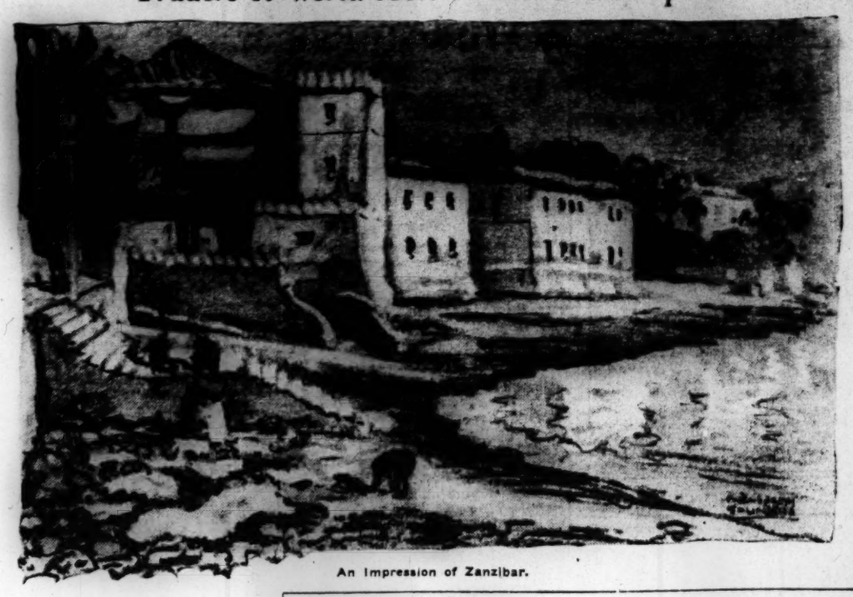
And then we came to the clove shambes (estates). All of us have tasted the spice, but few of us know how it grows or how it reaches the stage in which our cooks buy it for the flavoring of the apple pie. The trees are tall and bushy; their foliage resembles the bay leaf; the clove itself is the yearly blossom which grows in clusters, and at harvest time has to be picked from ladders 40 to 60 feet high. When the clusters have been gathered they are separated petal by petal, and these petals are strewn on spacious terraces of beaten earth to dry out in the sun. They are then the cloves which our grocers retail.

Excellent Roads

It was curious to be driving on excellent roads through the exuberant scenery of an Indian Ocean Island; still more curious was it to learn that only ten years ago Zanzibar had no roads to speak of, that transport and movement had been by jungle tracks, and that there had been villages within 15 miles of Zanzibar whose inhabitants had never seen the inside of the city. Today the automobile trade flourishes in the island; there are lorry services collecting from all the larger clove estates; and there are even motorbus services—15 miles for half a rupee. This motor transit marks the latest stage of the development of Zanzibar; but it has also rung the knell of what, 30 years ago, was regarded as the marvel of the island. Zanzibar boasts perhaps the oddest railway with certainly the oddest name in the world. The BuBu-Bu Railway with its miniature 10-mile track, its miniature buslike carriages, its miniature belching engines, for 30 years roared and bumped its way through primeval jungle. It still carries stone for the building of the new harbor works; but its pristine glory has fled and today the sophisticated Zanzibarian looks on it much in the same way as England regards Stephenson's "Rocket".

Zanzibar breathes a history in which East and West are strangely blended. The Protestant Mission Cathedral is built on the site of the old Slave Market and where the altar now is, stood the whipping post of 50 years ago. The War Memorial took the happy form of a museum and no choice could have been more appropriate; for, in Zanzibar, Asia and Africa, to say nothing of Europe, have met for centuries. Within the museum walls are relics of the days of witchcraft; mementos of successive invasion, and links with the lives of Governors and Sultans throughout five centuries. But for the western traveler of all things the most interesting will be the case of carefully preserved letters from the great pioneers of East African development—Speke and Burton, Livingstone and Stanley.

Traders of World Meet in Island Cosmopolis



An Impression of Zanzibar.

EAST ASIATIC RUBBER YIELDS HIGHER RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The Rubber Estate Company of the East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen, which has also an English section, announces that a dividend of 7½ per cent will be given to the shareholders this year, against 6 per cent of the previous year.

Production of the Peluk Meribau Plantations Company, which is entirely Danish, has been more than expected. There has been a harvest of 133,000,000 to 134,000,000 coconuts, which have yielded 3590 tons of copra and 347,280 pounds of rubber. This amounts to £39,247 which yields 6 per cent interest.

REMBRANDT STAMPS TO SAVE TREASURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — "Rembrandt stamps" are now being issued in values of 5, 7½ and 12½ (Dutch) cents. The stamps will remain valid till April 30, 1930, and they sell at a premium of 5 cents above their postal value.

As the proceeds of this premium will be handed to the "Society Rembrandt for the preservation and increase of art treasures in the Netherlands," the stamps show pictures which are connected with the purpose of this issue.

FRANCE OPENS NEW AIR LINE TO NEAR EAST

Mail Makes Trip From Marseilles to Syria and Return Within Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—France has just opened an important air route to the Near East, completing roughly the first third of its projected air line to the Far East. Mails can now be carried to Syria and replies received back in France within one week.

The route followed is extremely interesting, and those who have flown it say that a marvelous trip is in store for passengers when the present mail service is widened to include passengers.

The start is made from the Étang de Berre, a broad lagoon a few miles west of Marseilles. The blue Mediterranean soon sparkles beneath the hydroairplane. With motors functioning well, the way is continued over Bastia, toward the north end of Corsica.

After a brief landing at Bastia the Tyrrhenian Sea is crossed to the western shores of Italy and the magnificent harbor of Naples, with Mt. Vesuvius on even terms with the fliers.

Alternate Routes

From Naples the route either cuts overland to the Gulf of Taranto, or, in bad weather, skirts south and passes over Calabria. The Ionian Sea, with its memories of Ulysses's voyages, is soon taken in the machine's stride, if the southern course is followed. Or the Strait of Otranto is rapidly flown, with, in both cases, historic Corfu for destination.

From there the route lies along the western coast of Greece, up the Gulfs of Patras and Corinth, then an isthmus to hop, and the Bay of Eleusus is shining below. The Bay of Eleusus lies a few miles northwest of Athens, with a fine landing spot for hydroairplanes.

Athens waves to the machine as it leaves to move on over the Cyclades Islands, which seem to merge with the South Sporades, and lead like stepping-stones across a river to Rhodes. No stop is made at Rhodes, raising its rounded surface southward, but some miles eastward a descent is made by Castellorizzo Island.

This is a small island almost under lea of the Turkish coast of Asia Minor. Despite its proximity to Turkish territory, it is Italian, along with Rhodes and the Southern Sporades. From Castellorizzo the way leads over the smiling olive slopes of Cyprus, and thence to the harbor of Beirut.

There is some talk of making Tripoli, a port a little further northward, the terminus because of the better harbor facilities (although an embankment would have to be built for protection against the sea), and because the taking off of the airplane for Bagdad will not present the problems of hills and mist encountered in the neighborhood of Beirut.

A Fascinating Itinerary

All must agree that this is a fascinating itinerary, packed with historical, geographical and archæological interest. The beauty of scenery during this air voyage must also be superb in fair weather.

For the present the pilot must share it all with the mail he carries, but the time must come when there will be Mediterranean cruises by air, as there now are by water, and this French line is undoubtedly a precursor. Years hence this date of the opening of the France-Syria air route will be marked down as historic in the annals of aviation development.

The company exploiting the line is the Air-Union-Lignes d'Orient, representing a fusion of two organizations. Air Union has previously been engaged in the London-Paris-Marseilles-Tunis service alone, and the Lignes d'Orient, as its name implies, was working for an airway from France to French Indo-China.

Hydroairplanes in use on the Marseilles-Beirut section are known as "C.A.M.S. 53," with twin Hispano motors of 1000 horsepower.

Letters leave Paris by train Friday evening and are put aboard the hydroairplane the next morning before it sets off for Naples. Toward noon on Monday the mail is distributed at Beirut. The weekly return trip begins Wednesday and ends at the Étang de Berre, near Marseilles, on Friday.

Fifty Million Trees Planted in Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Forestry Commission in Britain planted no fewer than 49,998,000 trees last year, according to an official White Paper. The work is to be continued.

The report speaks of 177,000,000 seedlings and 118,000,000 "transplants" as being available in nurseries.

Of the young trees planted out 45 per cent were Scots and Corsican pines, 24 per cent Norway and sirka pines, 12 per cent European and Japanese larches, and 9 per cent Douglas fir.

BULGARIA CUTS BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—Official statistics just published by the Central Bureau of Accounts shows that last year's budget closed with a surplus of 321,210,160 levs, or $2,250,000. This was about one twenty-fifth the total budget of 7,726,000,000 levs. The trade balance shows a large deficit.

Tractor Is Center of Soviet Hopes for Socializing the Muzhik Masses

Benefits of Co-operation Through 'Tractor Column' Prove to Peasant the Advantages of Uniting With Neighbors to Hire Service of Machine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The tractor is a sort of fairy wand with which the Communists hope to transform the 26,000,000 tiny Russian peasant homesteads into a much smaller number of collective farms, large enough in size to be economically productive and equipped with modern machinery. Ten years ago Lenine said that if Russia possessed 100,000 tractors the problem of collectivization in agriculture would be solved, because the average peasant would realize the benefits which co-operative use of the tractor with his fellows would bring him.

There are now over 35,000 tractors in the Soviet Union, most of them imported from America, and a large factory for tractor production is being built in Stalingrad, on the lower Volga, while other Russian plants are also adapting part of their machinery to tractor production.

The organized use of the tractor originated in the Shevchenko state farm, in Southern Ukrainia. Finding that there was not enough work on the farm to keep the tractors in constant use, the directors carried out plowing, harvesting and field work for the peasants.

The latter supplied the manual labor, paid for fuel and other expenses and threw all their strips of land together, in order to facilitate the working of the tractors. When the harvest was gathered each family received grain in proportion to the amount of land in its possession.

It is claimed that this scheme achieved brilliant results, both from the agricultural and from the social standpoints. After two or three years of deep plowing the harvest yield increased by 40 or 45 per cent. Even in years of drought the villages which used tractors suffered much less than those which retained the more old-fashioned methods. The Communist policy of equalizing living conditions among the peasantry was realized, because when the tractor worked over the land of the whole village, the poor peasant was not handicapped by his lack of working animals and machinery, but received as large a share of the crop as his richer neighbor.

The idea of organizing tractor columns spread and has been carried out in other parts of the country. Isolated tractor columns, roaming about the country, could not render such effective service as when they were given organized bases. So developed the idea of the "machinery-tractor station."

It remains to be seen whether the country will sweep on to socialized forms of farming amid the increasing hum of the tractors, or whether some unforeseen feature, such as mounting costs when the tractors begin to wear out, will retard the realization of this plan.

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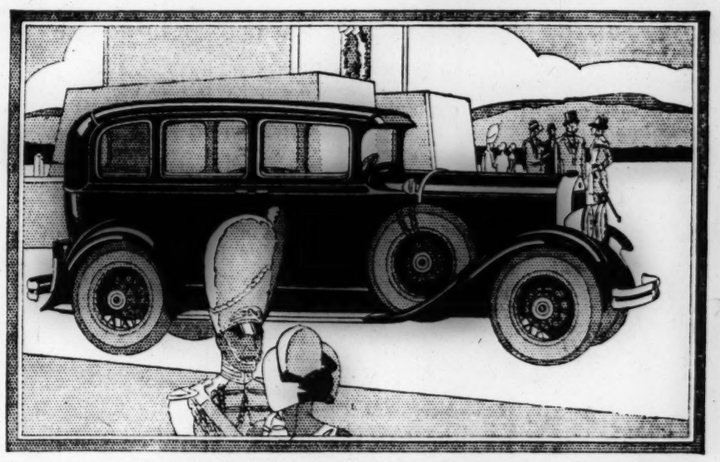

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SOCIAL CENTERS ASKED IN PLACE OF DANCE HALLS

Federal Children's Bureau Offers Reform Plan in Answer to Inquiries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Development of community recreation centers is one safeguard for young people against undesirable features of unregulated commercial dance halls, Ella Gardner, specialist in recreation, states in a report issued by the United States Children's Bureau.

Increasing inquiries as to methods of supervision of commercialized amusements, especially public dance halls and public provisions of recreational opportunities for boys and girls of adolescent age, motivated the report.

Miss Gardner finds a real problem and urges public interest and support, increased regulation and a new outlet for boys' and girls' activities in communal centers fostered by wholesome neighborhood social life.

The chief problems found by Miss Gardner are three: supervision of music, dancing and general conduct in the halls; provision for and protection of minors; and control of the after-the-dance rendezvous. To meet these problems there has been a steady increase in dance hall regulation in the last 15 years, it is stated.

Technicalities as to definition of "public dance halls" have prevented regulation in some instances, and the report goes into detail as to model codes required. Employment of a city inspector and a hostess was found to give the most effective supervision. Although supervision is necessary, Miss Gardner states that the situation cannot be remedied "without the interest and support of the public."

FRENCH AIRMAN PLANS TO RACE ZEPPELIN HOME

(Continued from Page 1)

Lotti and Lefevre took off in their airplane the Yellow Bird.

M. Costé has not yet chosen which course he will take, but he is inclined to favor that from New York to Paris.

He said this would permit him, if all went well, to duplicate Colonel Lindbergh's flight in May, 1927. Although the Atlantic has been crossed several times from west to east since then, "no one has achieved the exploit of the famous American aviator in landing exactly at the point for which he set out on a flight from the United States to the continent of Europe."

M. Costé will make his flight around the world in any case, he said, but he is especially anxious to overtake the Graf Zeppelin, because Dr. Hugo Eckener broke Captain Costé's record for the Paris-Tokyo distance by nearly two days.

Maurice Bellonte, who accompanied M. Costé on his attempt to fly from Le Bourget to New York on July 13, will again be his companion as wireless operator and navigator on the flight around the world.

The French airmen will fly the celebrated Brequet sesquiplane Question Mark which they used in July. It has a single Hispano-Suiza motor. This airplane has a cruising speed of 120 miles an hour and a range at average speed of about 50 hours.

Captain Costé after crossing the South Atlantic, flew all the way around the world with his comrade, Lieut. Joseph Le Brix, except for the stretch across the Pacific Ocean.

Zeppelin to Use New Fuel on Trip Across the Pacific

TOKYO (AP)—Preparations were all but complete late Aug. 21 for the take-off of the Graf Zeppelin, at 4 a. m. Aug. 22 (2 p. m., eastern standard time) Aug. 21, for its trans-Pacific flight to Los Angeles.

Possibly the greatest problem attendant upon the interim of waiting here has been refueling, which has continued almost since the hour the dirigible was brought into the hangar. It was packed with 950,000 cubic feet of a new fuel, plus a load of another older kind.

The new fuel is a mixture of pyrofax, combined with hydrogen in the proportion of 65 to 35. It replaced the blau gas used in Germany but which was not obtainable here. It will be sufficient for flying four motors 120 hours against the 100 Dr. Eckener thinks likely.

The Japanese Government has completed a contract with the company for it to carry mail to the United States and Friedrichshafen.

ROCHESTER HUSTLES TO AMEND VOTE LAW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Realization that Rochester's first nonpartisan primary election may take place with hundreds of new voters disfranchised through failure to provide for men and women just coming of age has set municipal machinery operating here in an eleventh hour effort to amend the law before the primary on Sept. 17.

Under the law, only those voters whose names were registered in the 1928 election may vote. The primary will be conducted minus party designations. Should the amendment not be passed in time for the primary, a special meeting of the council will be called to act on it, Isaac Adler, councilman, said.

FILM UNION DISPUTE ENDED, SAYS DE MILLE

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—In its first statement since the Actors' Equity Association opened a campaign June 4 to effect the complete unionization of motion picture players, the Association of Motion Picture Producers through its president, Cecil B. De Mille, declared "the controversy is ended."

"We are glad that Mr. Gillmore," Mr. De Mille's statement said, "has officially notified members of his association to accept work when it is offered by the studios. The Equity movement did not have the approval nor sympathy of a majority of the working actors and actresses in the motion picture studios."

BAIL IN AIR STOCK CASE SET FOR TWO

NEW YORK (AP)—Bail for Arthur (or Austin) Montgomery, also known as Monte Griffo, who is charged with mail frauds in promotion of air transportation stock has been set at $100,000 by Francis O'Neill, United States Commissioner.

Gerald Tiffany (or Harry Taylor) his associate in Hadley & Co., brokerage firm through which stock was sold in the Airvia Transportation Company, New York-Boston air line, was held in bail of $50,000.

PENSION BUREAU THOUGHT FACING CHANGED REGIME

Accession of Business Man to Commissionership Is Believed First Step

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Entrance of Col. Earl D. Church, former high official in the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., into Government service as Commissioner of Pensions is seen here as a step anticipating reorganization that will bring the Bureau of Pensions, the Veterans' Bureau and other agencies serving the ex-soldier under one head.

At present the Bureau of Pensions is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Interior, while the Veterans' Bureau is the largest independent establishment of the Government. President Hoover, soon after the exposure of frauds at the Veterans' Bureau several years ago, expressed the belief that if the bureau had been directly responsible to a Cabinet officer there would have been safeguards in management that would have prevented the corruption.

Four bureaus under as many chiefs are directly aiding the veteran, he pointed out, predicting that consolidation would eliminate direct wastes and a lack of definite national policies that arises from scattered responsibility.

Covers Long Period

Colonel Church will have charge of the execution of all laws granting pensions arising out of service with the United States military or naval forces, exclusive of the period from April 6, 1917, to July 2, 1921, which falls under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Bureau. In his bureau's archives are biographies of thousands who served their country, filled with stories of heroism and devotion.

The average annual value of a pension, regardless of class, is $466.14 at present, the bureau figures. The aggregate number of pensioners on the roll at the end of the last fiscal year was 1252 greater than at the beginning of the year, although total disbursements, now totaling $228,965,672.49, are decreasing at the rate of about $1,000,000 a year. Civil War pensions are decreasing, but new claims are being filed by veterans of the War with Spain and the Indian wars.

There are now, the bureau says, approximately 144,800 Spanish War veterans receiving less than $50 a month. Almost every one of these is a potential claimant for increase, and there are probably more than 100,000 who have not yet applied for a pension. The Pension Bureau also administers the laws for retirement of civil service employees and reports that annuities to them now number about 16,000.

Many Pensioners in Foreign Lands

Close of the fiscal year 1929 shows approximately 50,000 of the 2,213,365 soldiers who served in the Civil War in recipt of pensions, ranging from $65 to $90 a month. Their number is decreasing at the rate of about 15,000 a year. The largest number of Civil War veterans was on the roll in 1898 when they numbered 745,822 and the largest number of their widows, 304,373, was in 1912.

About 3000 of the pensioners are in foreign countries and another 3000 in United States territories and insular possessions. Of the remaining 491,194 on the roll at the close of 1928, Ohio had the largest number, 43,740. Other States having over 10,000 are Pennsylvania, New York, California, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Massachusetts, Kansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Wisconsin and New Jersey. Besides soldiers, pensioners include nurses, widows, minors and other dependents.

Until three years ago, the Bureau occupied a building especially built for it, but Dr. Hubert Work, then Secretary of the Interior, in spite of protests ordered its removal to the Interior Building so that he might have all branches of his department under one roof.

GERMANS WARN AGAINST FAILURE IN DEBT SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

in the contest which is being waged over their reparations payments. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, has appealed to the creditor powers to tell him what they intend to do if a settlement is not reached as The Hague. His argument is that if the conference breaks down or is adjourned he will be left with less than nothing to take back to Berlin because, if the Dawes plan is to continue, it would in his judgment place an intolerable burden on the German people.

German experts maintain that if Germany is forced to continue the Dawes payments, the "safety curtain" transfer clause will descend, preventing further payments. Nobody would get anything then, although all the creditor nations would still have to continue to pay their debts.

Thus, Europe would be plunged into trouble. Germany does not want this, so Dr. Stresemann has given the creditor nations a sharp reminder of the consequences of not agreeing on distribution of the payments which Germany is willing to make under the Young plan.

Hopes for Rhine's Release

The jurists' committee has decided against appointment of a permanent commission of control in the demilitarized area after allied troops are withdrawn, greatly to Dr. Stresemann's satisfaction. He still hopes for speedy evacuation of the Rhineland, maintaining that if the German people are again disappointed about the fruits of the Locarno agreements, he cannot be answerable for the consequences.

The French, who have been talking of continuing the Dawes plan and maintaining the Rhineland occupation if the British insist on revision of the Young plan, begin to see that if no settlement can be reached they are likely to get little in the way of reparations, and France is the biggest creditor of Germany.

Italy must also make sacrifices, as well as France and Belgium, if there is to be an agreement, because the surpluses are not sufficient to meet the British requirements for more equitable payments under the Young plan.

Briand's Position Difficult

If M. Briand would fix an early date for total evacuation, he would force the British to accept less than they are demanding, it is believed here, for they would then be in the position of appearing to endanger a settlement by holding out for a comparatively small sum. But M. Briand is in a difficult position, since his parliamentary majority might revolt, and the French military staff declares it must have 10 months for evacuation.

While protesting against any alteration of the Young plan, Italy does not relish being left in the invidious position of appearing to wreck the conference by refusing to make concessions.

Stresemann's Invitation Increases Germans' Hope

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The invitation by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, to the delegations of the chief creditor powers to meet at a special session to discuss the situation in the Hague conference has been welcomed here as the first step toward bringing light into what appears to Germans a most confused state of affairs.

The conference seems to have split into countless small meetings and private conversations about distribution of the payments under the Young report, while it is not even known whether all the nations agree to the plan. The creditor nations may not feel troubled about this delay, but Germany certainly is much concerned, it is said here. After all, the Germans declare, it is the Reich which must pay the sums over which so much dissension has arisen. They emphasize that Germany cannot be expected to continue to pay the Dawes annuities, which are much heavier, since the experts in Paris have agreed to lower German annuities.

Belgians to Evacuate, Sept. 15

BRUSSELS (AP)—Belgian troops are preparing for evacuation of the second Rhineland zone on Sept. 15 as an outgrowth of the Hague conference and as a token of the conciliatory spirit of Belgium toward Germany.

France's desire for Belgium to participate in occupation of the third zone has not been presented to Belgian officials. In political circles it is stated that this idea has encountered serious objections in all quarters but among the Nationalists.

Session May Shift to Geneva

PARIS (AP)—Pessimism over the outcome of the reparations conference at The Hague has become apparent in Paris, and in some well-informed quarters suspension of negotiations over the Young plan by the end of the week was regarded as almost certain.

The opinion was expressed that the real negotiations would take place at Geneva during the September session of the League of Nations Assembly. The Hague conference has merely served for a technical discussion, it was said.

Tacoma Ready for Zeppelin

TACOMA, Wash. (AP)—Arrangements have been completed to moor and service the Graf Zeppelin at the navy's mooring mast here in case Dr. Hugo Eckener finds it necessary to stop on the flight from Tokyo to Los Angeles. A radio set was installed at the field. Lieut. R. M. Shaw, signal officer, said the station would be in communication with the dirigible almost from the outset of the trans-Pacific flight.

Veterans Look to Him to Plead Their Cause

COL. EARL D. CHURCH

PHILADELPHIA'S MAYOR HOPES TO BAN SLUMS

Special Report Reveals Congested Areas Where Crime Thrives

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The City Council is to be asked to inaugurate a clean-up drive in the central section of the city, the removal of the slum section, the widening of streets and the construction of model tenements, according to Mayor Harry A. Mackey.

Unofficial surveys, Mr. Mackey said, show that in a given area, representing a large part of old Philadelphia, there are more than 25,000 under-privileged children, many of whom are living in almost unbelievable squalor.

Mr. Mackey quoted from the preliminary report of the Committee on Child Welfare and Recreation, which he appointed on May 20, with Samuel S. Fleisher, philanthropist and welfare worker as chairman.

"Many of these children," Mr. Mackey said, "face hazards which seriously prejudice their chances in life. The committee found that children live in crowded rooms, long, narrow alleys, blind courts and similar areas of dense congestion. Their playgrounds are the city streets."

Such areas, Mr. Mackey continued, give the police department great concern and place a financial burden upon the taxpayers. He referred to one district consisting of six blocks and 785 houses in which area, 485 arrests were made in one year. Of these houses, 36 per cent fronted on dark narrow courts, entirely without street frontage, 11 per cent were without running water, and a large percentage had no sanitary equipment whatever.

"I believe that the remedy for these conditions is the inauguration of a program which will call for demolition, year by year, of houses that cannot be brought up to the legal standards of sanitation," declared Mr. Mackey.

JAPANESE FORCE ASSEMBLES NEAR SCENE OF CLASH

(Continued from Page 1)

derailing of trains and the recurrence of sabotage by both Russians and the Chinese Communists."

The dispatch added that the Kirin provincial government had ordered two artillery brigades to proceed to the eastern border of Kirin Province to oppose alleged raids by Russian troops. Telephone communications from Harbin to the East have been interrupted.

Heavy Fighting on Border; Artillery Aids Russians

TOKYO (AP)—Manchuli correspondents of the Nichi Nichi and Asahi Shimbun report a heavy battle on Aug. 20, just east of Manchuli, between Soviet invaders and Chinese troops.

The two newspapers said Soviet armored trains appeared within 500 yards of the Manchurian frontier town. Four hundred infantrymen jumped from the trains and deployed, opening fire on the Chinese under cover of their own artillery.

The Chinese troopers replied with howitzers and the Russians eventually retired after two hours fighting in which the Chinese suffered 30 casualties. A number of Russian guns and some ammunition were captured.

The Russo-Chinese war generally speaking has settled down to a "battle of propaganda" and shows signs of being fought on this line all summer and far into the winter, according to reports received here.

Although accounts of border clashes are too frequent to permit doubt that the situation approaches hostilities, with considerable loss of life on both sides, the main concern of each party appears to be to fix the blame for these incidents on the other.

Three Russian Divisions Reported Fully Organized

LONDON (AP)—A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Dairen, Liaotung peninsula, said that while the Soviet and Chinese governments had bandied accusations and repudiations of frontier raids, the Soviet military administration had been quietly organizing its Far Eastern army. Mobilization, the dispatch said, was now complete.

Supreme command has been given to General Blucher, who under the designation of General Gallen was loaned to the Chinese Nationalist government to advise it in training its army. He has his headquarters with the skeleton seventeenth army corps at Novosibyrsk.

The eighteenth army corps has been quartered at Irkutsk, under General Lapis. It consists of two divisions of infantry and two cavalry brigades, with 40 airplanes, engineers and gas units.

The nineteenth army corps has been quartered at Kharbarovsk under General Koroboff. It consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry brigade, and an aviation squadron. All of these divisions, concentrated at various points, are now being realigned along the Manchurian frontier.

Postal Barge Fired On

MUKDEN, Manchuria (AP)—Chinese military dispatches from Harbin state that a Russian gunboat on the Sungari River, near Fuchinghsien, fired upon a Chinese postal barge and captured five postal employees and the boat's mail.

Minor engagements are reported from Mulinsien and Hsingkai in the neighborhood of Lake Hanka.

Speedy Tidal Currents of Faroe Isles Conquered by Danes in Building Harbor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN — A larger and more modern harbor has just been completed at Thorshavn, the capital of the Faroe Isles, by two young Danish firms of engineers, Kampmann, Kierulff & Saxild, together with Fibiger & Villefrance, who erected the piers.

The work was considered to be of great difficulty on account of the tidal currents, which have a speed of 8 knots an hour and the violence of the waves, but it is of interest to note that no skilled labor was used, the Faroe Islanders, being expert watermen, having completed the harbor six months earlier than the time given.

The depth of the water in the old harbor varied, from half a meter to seven meters and the work undertaken has been to enlarge the harbor and to make an even depth of seven meters everywhere. This was accomplished by blasting, the divers often remaining under water for periods of 10 hours, the water being so clear that they could be clearly seen in the seven-meter depths.

Caissons of re-enforced concrete were floated out to form the front of the harbor and the distance between the piers filled with rock and sand, the latter being pumped by sand-pumps, 13 miles out at sea, and carried in lots of 500 cubic meters, 30,000 cubic meters being required for the whole. The harbor is very rarely icebound for, although so far north, the frost period lasts for only a month.

MINING ENGINEER HONORED

LONDON (AP)—The British Institution of Mining Engineers awarded George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines at Washington since its formation in 1910, the institution's medal "in recognition of his eminence in all matters relating to the safe working of coal mines."

GROWERS BACK WILLEBRANDT GRAPE EXPOSE

Farm Board Hears How Juice Is Sold to Become Wine in Defiance of Law

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney-General, appearing for the first time before a federal body since her resignation in June reviewed, before the Federal Farm Board, alleged questionable practices of grape juice manufacturers.

Mrs. Willebrandt's testimony dealt with Farm Board regulations to cover use of grapes or grape products in voalation of dry laws. She appeared at the instance of the grape industry, and is stated to have interpreted for the members the regulations of the prohibition law, and the degree to which grape products or by-products may come under present and future rulings of the Treasury Department, or Volstead Act. The testimony was given in executive session.

Mrs. Willebrandt's appearance directed attention to the fact that the Treasury plans to plug up one of the remaining loopholes in the dry law. This relates to manufacturers who so compound grape products that the beverage, non-intoxicating when sold, becomes alcoholic after purchase, without exterior action by the purchaser.

Farm Board officials explained that Mrs. Willebrandt's testimony related to trade processes which might be considered subject to criticism. The board has just announced plans to extend several million dollars of assistance to the grape industry, and is represented as determined to see that beneficiaries shall uphold the dry law in every respect.

Dr. James M. Doran, prohibition commissioner, started last week for California to consult with two investigators who have been working for some months to determine the extent to which grape products were being used illicitly.

Dr. Doran has given attention to sale of grape juices on the stipulation of manufacturers that fermentation would give them alcoholic content over that permitted legally. Instances of this sort have been reported to Dr. Doran. For several months local enforcement agents have been investigating the practice. Dr. Doran has stated that such action is contrary to the intent of the law, but that in some instances legal remedies against the practice have been difficult.

NEW SPEED AIRPLANE FOR COMMERCIAL USE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A new type of speed plane for commercial use is being built here by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, and will be ready for tests at the Buffalo Airport in three weeks. The plane is an all-metal single wing job and is calculated to develop a top speed of 185 miles an hour and a normal cruising speed of 150 miles.

The craft is constructed with a view to reducing air resistance, and is perfectly tapered. It will hold seven passengers and a pilot, and is powered with a Pratt & Whitney Hornet motor developing about 565 horsepower. The Consolidated Corporation also is completing the first of a dozen twin-motor flying boats, which will be used in the new passenger line to be established between New York, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires.

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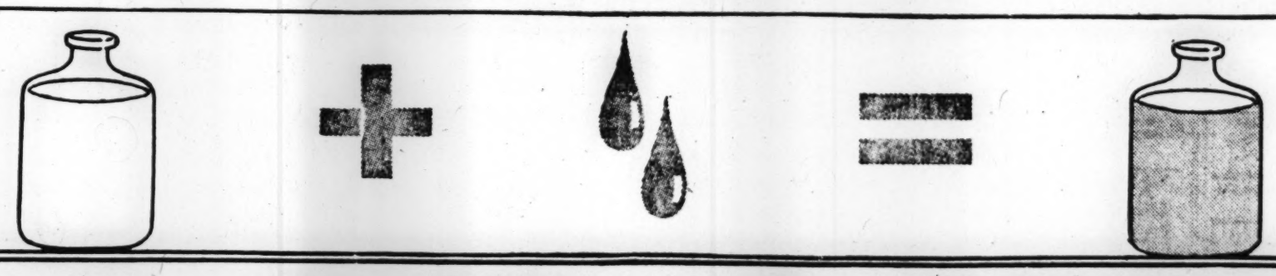

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LOAN EMBARGO URGED TO BLOCK 'SINEWS OF WAR'

Strict Control of Money as Well as Arms Proposed in American Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Policies which would lead to the outlawing of the support of war as a sequel to the outlawing of armed conflict as an instrument of national policy are favored by Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, president of the Alexander Hamilton Institute and research professor of government of New York University.

"It will help to secure peace for the United States to refuse to export to any country in which conditions of domestic violence or of international conflict exist or are threatened, armaments or munitions of war until otherwise ordered by the President or Congress," Dr. Jenks declared in an interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Also, it would tend strongly in the same direction to make a further provision that it be declared unlawful to make loans to any nation in which civil violence or international conflict exist or are threatened."

Action Carefully Safeguarded

"The essence of both these provisions, in my judgment, is the discretion that is left in the hands of the President or of Congress. Certainly there would be no abuse of the discretion thus given.

"On the other hand the occasion might well arise when it would be best for the President either to export arms that might be in the hands of the Government or to give permission to individual manufacturers to furnish arms.

"There are a good many countries in which war may exist or in which war is contemplated where that would be the only chance for an oppressed people; or, on the other hand, where ambitious leaders are stirring up war against a constituted government which has not the munitions or arms promptly to quell the revolt.

Mexico and China Cited

"Take, for example, the recent situation in Mexico. Without attempting in any way to judge the conflict, the presumption is that when the Government is attacked it must defend itself. On the contrary, if the people are oppressed, they should have the right to revolt.

"Or take the case of China. If the Nationalist Government is to survive it certainly must have the power to quell such almost inconceivable brutalities as were involved in a recent revolt. Or in the case of Bolshevist Communists that revolted there a year or two ago, it was absolutely essential, if the Government were to continue to exist, that armed resistance should be made.

"It would be justifiable under such conditions if the President were to exercise his discretion either to export Government arms to China or to give permission to private manufacturers to do so. To my mind, it is only in such exceptional circumstances that such an act should be permitted.

Discretion on Loans

"The same argument holds with equal strength regarding the loaning of money either by the Government itself or—which is much more likely—private banks or individuals. It has been well said that money furnishes the sinews of war and is even more necessary, if possible, than the weapons of war themselves.

"It is to be expected, of course, that the President would exercise a wise discretion, and it is probable that in most cases which might arise he would take counsel with the leading authorities in other countries, so that there might be joint action either in supplying arms by the governments or in supplying money for the support of troops."

Dr. Jenks added that he hoped to see the United States continue its efforts for the promotion of world-wide peace. This goal, he said, can undoubtedly be approached through conferences upon armament limitation, maritime law, and other phases of international relations. He emphasized the wisdom of refraining from a categorical decision as to the sequence of such conferences, indicating that they had best be held when international developments were such that fruitful results could reasonably be expected.

California School Extends Legal Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Free legal aid for those in need of such help and who are not able to pay for it will be furnished by the law school of the University of Southern California, beginning next month, it is announced here.

The school conducted a legal aid clinic as an experiment during the past year with such success that it will be made a permanent institution, John Bradway, secretary of the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations, will be director of the work, and supervise advanced law students in the handling of cases in co-operation with the courts and legal and social agencies.

The clinic is underwritten by the Southern California Legal Aid Association, and offices will be maintained in the law school building of the university.

Men and women who seek the aid of the clinic will not be receiving charity, it is pointed out, since the purpose of the work is to provide law students a bridge between theoretical training and professional practice. Cases will be referred to the school by attorneys, social service workers, and the public. Similar organizations have already been established at other American universities.

HAWAIIAN GOVERNOR WILL OUST 'LOAFERS'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Gov. Lawrence M. Judd says hereafter he will not sign any parole until the prisoner affected has appeared before him and, in a personal interview, has "promised to be good."

In office only a short time, Governor Judd declares "all territorial departments must be conducted on a business basis or the department heads violating these rules will be ousted. No loafers can hold office during my administration."

NEW SOURCE OF FOOD DISCOVERED IN KAFIR

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Proof that many of the by-products of corn may be obtained from kafir, a species of millet, was announced here by the Corn Products Refining Company which has been experimenting with the smaller grain.

Glucose, starch, salad dressing, cooking oil, gluten dairy food and products for feed mixing have been obtained from kafir it was said.

COMBINE REAPS FAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—The largest combined reaper-thresher in Canada was used to harvest the 1929 crop of C. S. Noble of Nobleford, Alta., this giant combine mowing down 34 feet of standing grain at a swath. Each day it transformed 100 acres of standing wheat into some 3000 bushels of grain.

Literary Lions Chuckle—A Bit of England's Harvest of Humor

Repeatable and Relatively New Anecdotes Told 'On Themselves' by Barrie, Kipling, Shaw and Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

JOURNALISTICALLY speaking, Merrie England was never merrier. Or, at any rate, the blossoming of wise-cracks and the harvest of humor among His Majesty's pen-pushers would indicate as much. It seems that the literary lions no longer roar. Instead they give forth chucklings, loud sometimes, but not necessarily deep.

Barrie leads in the jestful running with at least a score of repeatable and relatively new anecdotes to his illustrious credit. Kipling, Chesterton and Belloc are running close second and the rumors go that even G. Bernard Shaw pulls one now and then.

"Genius," says Barrie, "is to know how to crack your walnuts."

Most of the world does not know of Barrie's prowess as an actress. That experience gave birth to one of his most relished anecdotes. This is how he tells it:

"My first play was very properly written for the Dumfries Academy Dramatic Society, on whose boards I made my only real appearance as an actor. Our lead, a fellow named Webb, was truly great in low comedy, but not so convincing as a young lady with her hair attached to her hat, which was the sort of a part for which he usually chose me.

"But I think I did credit to our admired Webb on one occasion when the curtain rose on my husband and me about to partake of breakfast, and in his stage fright my husband pulled the table cover and its contents to the floor.

When the House Rose

"How would a superb actress have arisen to that emergency? I have asked some of them—Sarah Bernhardt and others and none of them conceived anything to wnat Adele did. Adele was my name, I was taken from the French, but the unworthy youth who played my husband would call me Addie, to my thorough annoyance. I went behind him and putting my arms around his neck—not even at that supreme moment to be wary of my hair and hat—I said 'You clumsy darling!'

"The house rose. I don't mean they went out. . . . Several of them cheered. . . . A great comedienne was lost to the world."

While witnessing a rehearsal of one of his newer plays, Barrie eased up to the lead, Dennis Eadie, and confided in a whisper:

"Eadie, I want you to indicate by your expression that you have a younger brother who was born in Shropshire."

Barrie loves children and delights in stories for them. One evening he told a children's story to a friend. Some weeks later, the friend, on recalling the story, suffered a lapse of memory, sat down and wrote the yarn on a card which he straightway posted to Barrie. Sir James promptly wrote back:

"This is a funny tale, but really, if you tell it to me again I shall have to tell it to you."

The propagator of Peter Pan has no objections to a bon mot now and then. The conversation was dealing with plays, successful and otherwise. A fellow at victuals remarked that he supposed all of Barrie's plays would naturally be successes.

"Oh, no indeed. Some of them peter out altogether—others pan out fairly well."

Barrie tells that his first novel was written while he was still in school and "gently torn up for fear it might fall into the wrong hands, you know." The love scenes he pirated from books taken out of the schoolmaster's library and later retailed to a schoolmate who was desperately in love and looked to Barrie for technical details in his amorous campaign.

"All ended happily," the beloved penster declares, "A few years later they were married but not to each other."

Kipling is reported to be drawing the heaviest serving of the tourist trade. A Chicago woman called at his office Sussex home the other day, and on catching sight of the author of "If" she was amazed and a bit startled.

"You, you . . . are you Mr. Kipling?"

Then, realizing that such an opening was a bit awkward, she hurried to add "I'm so sorry, but I really did expect you to be so very different—"

"So I am Madame, so I am. But this happens to be my day off, you know."

They Saw Kipling

Another time the renowned scribe was broken in upon by a sight-seer accompanied by his two sons. The visitors sighted the author in his work room.

"You are Rudyard Kipling?"

"Yes."

"Boys, this is Rudyard Kipling."

"And this is where you write?"

"Yes."

"Boys, this is where he writes."

And with that the trio dashed off to do the remaining sights of Sussex.

The story is that Dean Inge lately met with this pitiable catastrophe. He was sending a congratulatory letter to a girl on her wedding day. It carried the reference "John 4: 18." On looking up that text the bride was amazed to read,

"For thou hast had five husbands; and he whom thou now hast is not thy husband."

The reference had been taken from the first epistle of St. John, but the telegraph operator, accidentally or otherwise, left out the 1. 1 John 4:18 reads, "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear."

It appears that Shaw is everlastingly at it. In denying a rumor to the effect that he is to write no more plays, G. B. S. makes this lamentable confession:

"I am a pitiable example of something much worse than the drink craze: to wit, the work craze. I get miserably unhappy if my work is cut off. I dread a holiday as I dread nothing else on earth."

Some weeks ago a committee of tradesmen wrote to Shaw, asking if they might present a performance of his play, "The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet," free of the usual royalty fee. This was his answer:

"Under no circumstances can any play of mine be performed without payment of the standard author's fee. A labor advisory committee ought to understand this as a point of trade unionism. It is hard enough for my poor fellow authors to meet the competition of my plays without the additional handicap of having them performed gratuitously. You see the point, I hope."

At the first London performance of one of Shaw's late plays there were loud calls of "author!" and when the author finally appeared on the stage there was tremendous applause. But just as it was abating a loud "boo" resounded from a high gallery. Shaw looked up and smiled—

"Sir, I quite agree with you. But what are we two against so many?"

G. K. Chesterton's best tale is a sacrificial one. In a bus the other day he gave up his seat to three ladies.

When Chesterton lived in the village of Beaconsfield his neighbors took advantage of his residence when complaining about an unpleasantly noisy factory which had been built near the novelist-philosopher's home.

"Mr. Chesterton can't write," the remonstrating committee declared.

"No," the officials answered, "we were aware of that."

Canadian Living Standard Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — A decided stand against lowering wage and living conditions for workmen in Canada was taken by Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor in the Canadian Government, who spoke in Winnipeg over CNRW, the Canadian National Railways' radiocasting station in this city.

"Canada is too far advanced to be made the receiving place of Europe's surplus population," Mr. Heenan stated. In this connection he said he had been advised a Toronto firm had recruited workmen in Germany, France and Sweden, stipulating that they accept lower wages and longer hours than prevailed in the Dominion, and also that they would not join a trades union.

He said he hoped to announce shortly a measure that would stop this practice in the future, as it was likely that similar action had been taken by other industrial firms.

PHEASANTS ON TOUR STOP THE TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ONTARIO, Calif.—An entire family hereabouts held up the motor procession for many minutes the other evening while it picked its way across the street.

The family is that of Mrs. Pheasant and her dozen feathered youngsters. Mother Pheasant sallied from a hiding place in the underbrush and scurried safely across the highway. But her inexperienced offspring, straggling in the rear, caused motorists suddenly to jam on their brakes, with consequent piling-up of traffic.

The din set up by the motorists, who could not see the cause of the delay, sent the little pheasants helter-skelter. The family was finally rounded up by kind-hearted drivers supplied with flashlights, and started safely homeward.

JEWS SHOWN DOING WELL ON AMERICAN FARMS

Agricultural Society Is Performing Notable Service for Members

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The number of Jewish farmers in the United States is increasing, and their holdings now aggregate about 1,000,000 acres valued at more than $175,000,000, including real estate and personal property, according to Gabriel Davidson, general manager of the Jewish Agricultural Society.

At a period when the trend is away from the farm, Jews in the United States are settling there in increasing numbers and the proportion of those who give up farming is decreasing, Mr. Davidson told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

"An interesting feature of this situation," he continued, "is that Jews, as a race, have no background of agricultural experience, since in European countries they were debarred from owning land, until comparatively recent years. In taking up farming they are confronted with entirely new conditions, and are not so well fitted as are other races to establish themselves on the soil."

Conservative estimates place the number of farms worked by Jews in this country at between 16,000 and 20,000, and the total Jewish population on the farms at from 80,000 to 110,000, he added.

The Jewish Agricultural Society is performing a unique service in advising prospective farm owners, providing agricultural training, giving financial advice, and making loans to applicants whose security is not good enough to satisfy public financing agencies, Mr. Davidson said.

Many Are Helped

The society's farm employment department has obtained employment for 16,371 Jewish young men since 1908, acording to the last annual report. Last year it placed 390 men as farm workers. During the past 11 years the department has given advice and guidance to 11,234 Jewish men and women desiring to buy farms. Farms were found for 1027 families, of whom 486 received loans to help finance their purchases. Through this department the society tries to protect prospective Jewish farm owners from the activities of dishonest farm agents.

The agricultural experts of the society's extension department visited 2393 Jewish farmers during 1928 and held 138 meetings, demonstrations, field days and extension schools. Through this system of itinerant instruction, the farmers received up-to-date information in various branches of farming. In addition, advice and aid were given to 1881 farmers who sought individual consultation.

The extension department also gave scholarships to the sons and daughters of Jewish farmers at the agricultural colleges in five states and made loans to students in the Connecticut and Massachusetts Agricultural Colleges.

For the first time the society awarded a series of prizes in 1928 for outstanding achievement in various fields of agriculture and for the greatest contributions to the family farmsteads by farm women, girls and boys. The society also maintains a purchasing service bureau; an agricultural night school, in which instruction is supplemented by an inspection tour of successfully operated farms; publishes agricultural textbooks and leaflets and a magazine, the Jewish Farmer, and conducts social welfare activities. A notable feature of the organization, Mr. Davidson said, is that it "sets both the principal and interest of its endowment fund to work."

LUMBER MILLS IN WEST TO TRY OUT NEW PLAN

Swedish Method of Sawing Believed to Mean Saving to Builders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash—Introduction of Swedish lumber milling methods in the Pacific northwest by the United State Department of Commerce should mean, says observers, cheaper lumber for American home builders. The Swedish system, it is explained, not only reduces the number of operations and the time consumed in manufacture, but gives a more finished product. From 15 to 20 per cent more lumber can be obtained from the same logs, it has been demonstrated.

Axel Oxholm, director of the bureau of wood utilization of the Department of Commerce, believes Swedish methods will revolutionize the industry in the Pacific northwest.

Construction of the first sawmill in Tacoma following these new lines as recommended by the Department of Commerce has begun. Machinery which has been ordered from Sweden is expected to be installed and in operation by the first of 1930.

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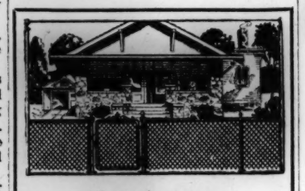

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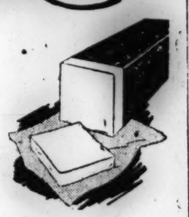

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SOUTH PREPARES TO SHOW HOOVER ITS GOOD WORKS

Eager to Impress Him With Economic Progress and Friendly Appreciation

No. I

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—President Hoover's tentative plan to visit the South this autumn interests persons of this section in two ways: they want to extend their traditional hospitality to the Chief Executive, whose political popularity below the Mason-Dixon line was attested at the polls last November, and to impress him with the unmistakable signs of economic and other advancement.

Encouraged by passage of the $325,000,000 federal flood control bill, states which he visited two years ago as director of flood relief are ready to show, even this early, the first evidences of renewed confidence.

The 10-year program begun in July, 1928, was the largest ever undertaken to protect this section from flood losses. Chiefly it provided $150,250,000 for levees and $80,000,000 for revetments, with additional millions to pay for contraction works, dredging, spillways, flowage rights and mapping.

The South sees a guarantee of security in these provisions. New Orleans, for example, gains protection from the Bonet Carre Spillway to be constructed about 20 miles up the Mississippi River from here. This spillway, on which preliminary work has begun, will provide an outlet to Lake Pontchartrain when the water is high. Thus it will serve as a safety valve to prevent any flood menacing New Orleans.

But control of the river means far more than that to every city within the valley; it means a long step toward the stabilization of prosperity. That which affects the farmlands throughout the delta influences the business conditions within its cities, whether these cities are flooded or not.

Crops in Place of Rolly Flood

Instead of the broad expanses that Mr. Hoover saw hidden by the overflow, he will find abundant crops covering the farmlands; along the river where wide breaches in the levees formerly led to water-swept fields, he can observe crews that have begun bolstering revetments, erecting spillways, or otherwise carrying out the work necessary to control "Old Man River."

Instead of boats hurrying with food to marooned families, as in 1927, he may see heavily-laden barges of grain from the middle West moving southward—at a lowered cost that is designed to give additional farm relief—for export from New Orleans.

Mr. Hoover has indicated that he hopes to include other parts of the South besides the valley in his itinerary. What has the Southland to show him? How does business here fit into his program to stabilize prosperity. He has shown great concern about industrial adjustments, farm relief, and the growing trade with South America. The proposed visit would relate to all these problems.

The whir of industry now blends with the hillman's yodel and the soft plantation melodies of the Negro. New factories have appeared, bringing a majority of the Nation's spindles and looms to the "Land of Cotton," although not to the chief cotton-producing states. Industry in general has prospered, aside from labor disturbances in a few mill towns, and has given a better opportunity to those who remained on the farms. Water power projects, developed and potential, help to assure this industrial expansion.

State officials, business men, economists and others declare that the South has undergone an industrial transformation; that it is entering a period of unprecedented progress in manufactures, shipping, agriculture, road building, and in education.

They cite the increased facilities and commerce of ports like Norfolk, Tampa, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Houston and others. These ports, particularly the ones on the Gulf coast, are recognized as gateways to Central and South America. Their improved facilities, coupled with newly reduced rail and barge rates from the middle West, assure a better outlet for much that the upper Mississippi Valley produces. Port authorities here emphasize that the Gulf cities provide highly important contact points for the commerce between North and South America.

But the South remains primarily an agricultural section. Cotton is still "King," yet while the farm value of one year's crop of cotton seed and lint exceeds $1,500,000,000, this section is becoming less dependent upon one "money crop."

Other Crops Bolster Cotton

Diversification, preached to the farmers by economists for nearly a century, finally has been adopted sufficiently to safeguard against the severe depressions once felt when cotton failed. Texas has become a billion-dollar crop State, with only about half this amount coming from cotton. Truck and fruit growing, dairying and live stock have brought a greater degree of independence to the tillers of the soil.

Further evidence of the South's progress is evidenced in new building and engineering work, postal receipts, state banks' resources, car loadings which have shown favorable progress.

Reports from the state banks may be taken as representative of general conditions. Net resources of North Carolina's state banks as of March 27 increased $14,847,960.18 over the first call last year. This total included nearly $10,000,000 of trust resources. Alabama's banks increased their capital about $500,000 in six months ended March 27.

In Louisiana, the state banks increased their resources $14,556,658.95 during the year ended April 5. Market conditions are not such as to make money cheap, but the South has funds for the expansion of legitimate business with reasonable security.

Although construction has slowed down in some localities, the rate has been comparatively high for several years. Birmingham, for example, has invested more than $127,000,000 in new buildings during the last seven years, the city building inspector reports.

Equally as important as the cities' construction projects have been the contracts let for road work by the states. New bond issues show that this work is to be increased. South Carolina, one of the latest to undertake extensive paving, recently authorized a $65,000,000 bonds issue for highways.

While preparing the way for more extensive economic development, such projects will tend toward the stabilized prosperity that the President wants every section to enjoy.

Mexico Encourages American Tourists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAREDO, Tex.—Mexico, looking forward to increased tourist trade is making preparation to receive and interest travelers. To this end there was recently organized in Monterrey the Mexican-American Automobile Tourist Association to act as an intermediary between the two governments and visitors.

The organization purposes to eliminate all possible red tape with reference to passports, car bonds, etc. Many speakers pointed out that Mexico expects greater financial benefits from tourists than from the oil industry, because the traveler's dollars will be scattered to so many more persons.

Javier Sanchez Mejorado, Secretary of Communications, in company with Antonio Madrazo, president of the National Highway Association, inspected the Pan American Highway and as a result gave orders for the immediate construction of the highway from Monterrey to Mexico City, a distance of 800 miles.

Where Spy Learned Guise of Teacher

Nathan Hale School, New London, Conn.

School Where Nathan Hale Taught Houses Revolutionary War Relics

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

Nathan Hale taught in a little red schoolhouse which stands in a corner of "Ye Ancientist Buring Ground" in New London in the years before he served his country as a spy. The schoolhouse is used as a small museum of Revolutionary relics now and is open on occasion to visitors.

Hale was graduated from Yale College in 1773, a young man of exceptionally high intelligence. His family was settled in Coventry, Conn. An ancestor had been the first minister of Beverly, Mass. At first Hale taught in East Haddam, and then at New London. Indeed, his experience as schoolmaster stood him in good stead during his service in the Revolution, for he went to a British camp in the guise of a Dutch schoolmaster and made full drawings and memoranda of all the desired information. He was apprehended on his return and taken before General Howe, who ordered him executed. Having been denied either a Bible or the ministrations of a clergyman in his last hours, he made the statement so often quoted, "I regret that I have only one life to give for my country."

Hale's associations in Connecticut are numerous. At Hartford there is a statue of him by Gerhardt. But it is possible that his chief interest, outside the years when he served his country as what would now be called an officer on intelligence duty, lay in New London, where his school teaching was the natural outgrowth of his years of diligent study at Yale.

The school building is in a good state of preservation. It may be reached from the street level by a little flight of steps with a handrail. A flagstaff at one end of the gambrel roof is perhaps the original one from which fluttered the flag of the colonies. Within the building are interesting items which have to do not so much with Nathan Hale himself, though there are some, as with the period in which he was an important and self-sacrificing figure.

LAGUARDIA'S OPPONENT DECLARES PLATFORM

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—William M. Bennett, dry Republican opponent of Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Republican-Fusion candidate, for the nomination of Mayor, has just filed with the Board of Elections a designating petition signed by 4000 citizens, 2500 more than the law requires of prospective candidates.

"I will stand on the Republican platform as proposed at the recent unofficial party convention," Mr. Bennett said, "with the exception of one missing plank—that pertaining to law enforcement. I will take that plank from the Republican national platform of the last election, amplifying it to take care of the speakeasies."

CHICAGO-VANCOUVER AIR ROUTE ANNOUNCED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—An air-mail route from Chicago to Vancouver is assured by the announcement of Col. L. H. Britten, vice-president and general manager of Northwest Airways. The company, which now operates a mail route to St. Paul and Minneapolis, has entered into an agreement with the Western Canada Airways Ltd., operating west of Winnipeg along the southern Canadian border, for the extension of a line into Winnipeg from St. Paul.

The Western Canada company will operate the service from Winnipeg to Vancouver by way of Banff.

UNIFORM STATE DRY LAW TO BE PROPOSED

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—John B. Hammond, dry crusader who recently tried without success to have near beer declared an illegal beverage in Iowa, has announced an intention to organize a league to push a uniform state dry law, drafted by himself, through all state legislatures.

Mr. Hammond would have a commissioner of prohibition in each state. He favors heavy fines and prison sentences for violators, and would withdraw the right of doctors and druggists to grant liquor permits. Private citizens should have the right to swear out search warrants and assit officers in searching homes, he says.

Log Schoolhouse in North Carolina Gives Way to Modern Structures

Annual Report of Department of Education Shows That Only 28 of Old Type Remain, With $5,000,000 Spent for 241 New Buildings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—With only 28 of the type standing in North Carolina during the school year of 1927-28, the little log schoolhouse has almost disappeared in this state, according to figures compiled by the State Department of Education.

Of these 23 were in Caswell county, and one each in Alamance, Durham, Halifax, Person, and Vance counties. All are used by Negro children. The 1927-28 records show that 896 schoolhouses were of brick construction and 4856 were of frame, which, with the 28 log houses, give a grand total of 5780 rural schoolhouses in use during the year.

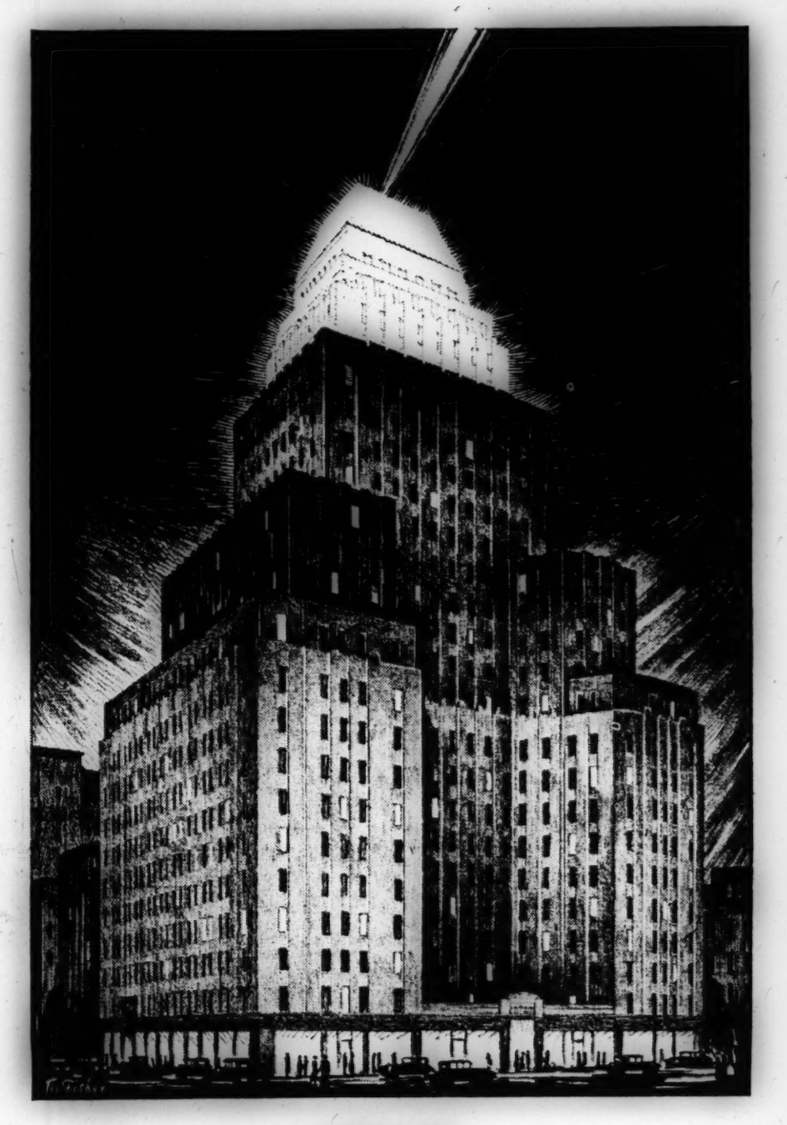
Five years ago rural school children attended 7130 schoolhouses, of which 423 were brick, 6642 frame, and 64 log. This shows that 472 brick buildings have been erected within five years, while 1786 frame buildings were being abandoned.

One hundred and seventy-six new rural schoolhouses, containing 1079 classrooms were erected during the school year 1927-28, costing slightly more than $4,000,000, or an average of $24,000 each.

During the preceding year more than $5,000,000 was spent in erecting 241 new rural schools at an average cost of $22,000 each. A. T. Allen, state superintendent of public instruction, points out. Thus log and frame buildings are disappearing and larger and better houses of brick are taking their place.

NORRIS TO HAVE OPPONENT

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—George W. Norris, Nebraska, senior United States Senator, will be opposed in the April primary race by Lieut.-Gov. George A. Williams of Fairmont, who has announced his candidacy by mail from Centralia, Wash., where he is visiting.



USMC

LIGHTS

FOR PROGRESS

The United Shoe Machinery Corporation Building is now nearing completion at the corner of Federal and High Streets, near the South Station, Boston, Massachusetts.

This, Boston's first modern terraced structure, raises its majestic 24-story height far above the neighboring buildings . . . In this great edifice the United Shoe Machinery Corporation will bring all its departments under one roof—rendering a more efficient service to the shoe industry.

Realizing how effective this great building will appear when illuminated at night, officials of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation have made preparations to have the top stories of the building floodlighted by electricity. Thus, by night as well as day, it will stand as a fitting symbol of the progressive corporation whose name it bears and a massive advertisement for the shoe industry . . . and for Boston.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

The same low prices are in effect at our Hyannis summer shop*

THE August Sale of

Sports Coats

in sizes for women; misses and juniors, 14 to 42

Designed for the various occasions of informality

For those cooler days at seaside or mountain resort—for the motor or the occasional day in town—the sports coat fills an important place in the autumn wardrobe. Tailored to perfection, with emphasis placed on the styling—with or without fur—these coats attest their worth of the C. Crawford Hollidge label.

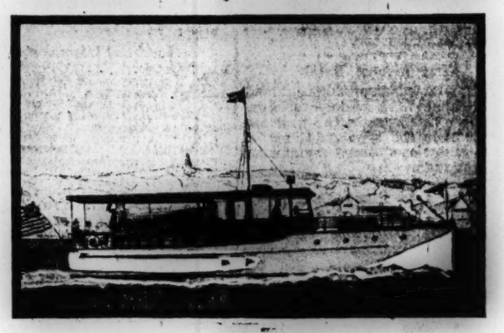
$118

September price $145

If you have a charge account or arrange to open one you may defer payment until November.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE - BOSTON

DOWN TO THE SEA *in comfort*



AT the age of fifteen, during a school vacation, Mr. Sterling Archer* took ship as cabin boy on a barkentine sailing vessel carrying cargo to Florida. It was then the ambition was born which he now finds fulfilled in the Sea Gull*—the handsome Forty-Two of which he is proud to be captain and crew. Here, Mr. Archer says, is the long-remembered thrill of cruising the open water—with none of the discomforts which only youth can overlook. Easy chairs and good beds—a radio—a galley that's a miracle of convenience . . . Life aboard the Sea Gull, always exhilaratingly adventurous, is also amazingly comfortable!

From the first of June until after Labor Day, Mr. Archer practically lives on board, commuting to New Rochelle. From there he makes week-end trips—along the North Shore, to Shelter Island, to Newport, to Block Island. Sometimes around to the South Shore, or up the Connecticut River to Essex. Last summer, with four guests, he cruised to Marblehead, going up through the picturesque Cape Cod Canal, returning outside the Cape, with a week's stop-off at Nantucket.

Certainly, Mr. Archer says, travel in the Sea Gull is more stimulating, more restful, than any other form of recreation he knows. Day after day the invigorating joy of sea air and open sky—always in the independent comfort of a compact, perfectly appointed home on the water.

• • •

The history of every Elco boat is as thrillingly individual as the man who owns it. For each owner finds in the opportunity for independent voyaging a constant stimulation and a challenge, and each responds in a characteristic way.

At Port Elco, where we will be glad to receive you at any time, you can get right aboard a Forty-Two (or any other model on display) and make your own tour of inspection. Or we will send you on request Catalog CSM.

PORT ELCO (*Permanent Exhibit*)
247 Park Ave., at 46th St., New York.

Distributors in Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Fort Lauderdale.

Plant and Marine Basin, The Elco Works, Bayonne, N. J.

The Elco Fleet: Twenty-Six, $2,975; Veedette, $4,875; Cruisette, $5,950; Thirty-Eight, $10,750; Forty-Two, $16,500; Fifty, $25,500.

*Although this series of advertisements presents loans of the experiences of Elco owners, the names used are fictitious.

Elco MOTOR BOATS

Jenney Concert—WEEI
Every Sunday Evening 8 to 9
(Daylight Saving Time)

Do *the* Hills seem Steep *and the* Miles Long?

It's a sure sign you need

JENNEY GASOLINE

No ignition trouble? No mechanical trouble? Just a general let-down? Man, it's your gasoline that's wrong!

Pull in to one of the convenient Jenney stations today and treat yourself to a tankful of one of the Jenney automobile elixirs. What gasolines they are! Brimful of energy! They send you away in traffic like Man-O-War from the post. They carry you over the hills and down the miles with an ease that speaks of surplus power.

There is Jenney Hy-Power; Jenney Ethyl, which is Hy-Power plus Ethyl fluid; and, if you are a real enthusiast for the supreme in fuels there is—

JENNEY AERO GASOLINE

A super test gasoline especially refined for aeroplanes and racing cars—particularly efficient for quick and sure starting. "The Cream of the Crude."

Courtesy and all the conveniences that minister to your comfort await you at every Jenney Station.

If you have a tank at your garage, 'phone us—Hancock 8150—and let us fill it for you.

JENNEY MFG. CO.—Est. 1812

AUSTRALIAN GROUP TO FIGHT UNEMPLOYMENT

Adelaide Committee Named to Study Fluctuations in Labor Demand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A united effort by leading citizens to regulate industry in such a way as to eliminate unemployment by an expert examination of seasonal fluctuations in trade and commerce, is being made as the result of a conference called by the Premier, Richard L. Butler. The function of this first Australian stability committee will be to periodically analyze the situation and make recommendations.

Mr. Butler told the Constitutional Club that the time was coming when Australia must kick away the fictitious props from under certain primary industries. The dairying industry was costing the consumers of butter nearly £2,000,000 to maintain, because they could not let it go out of existence. Australia had only two primary products which could be sold at a profit overseas—wool and wheat. But even at present prices he doubted whether wheat could be produced at a profit to the farmers who were now asking Government assistance in regard to the maintenance of the price at home. The secondary industries were maintained first of all by a high protective tariff and secondly by granting wages and conditions irrespective of the economic effects.

The Premier contended that unemployment was due not so much to bad seasons as to the bad economic conditions. These, he said, prevailed owing to the tariff and the imposition of industrial conditions which did not take into consideration the results they would have upon production. The tariff did not make for efficiency. Every time a manufacturer was in difficulty he went to the Tariff Board for relief against importations, instead of, as in other countries, trying to adopt methods which would bring down costs. Then the cost of living rose, and the worker went to the arbitration court to secure an increase to enable him to bear the extra burden. That state of affairs, he said, had been going on for years in Australia.

Addressing the conference called for the appointment of an industrial stability committee, the Premier said the Government was considering legislation to make unemployment registration compulsory so that the facts relating to each trade could be ascertained.

The committee selected is representative, for at the conference there were delegates from all the leading employers' organizations and trades unions.

The committee, which is the outcome of a recommendation by the Development and Migration Commission, will meet at regular intervals. The personnel, so far as possible, will be permanent.

A clean sweep tomorrow!

SALE of White broadcloth shirts!

5220 of them!

Made of fine Egyptian yarns, woven in England, finished in the United States with a lasting lustre.

Collars attached and French barrel cuffs—

Neckbands and French cuffs—

Our regular price $4!

$2.55 now!

7 sleeve lengths—31 to 37.

Neckband sizes 13½ to 20.

Fancy shirts, too—

Were $4, $5 and $6—

$2.55 now!

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at Liberty — Broadway at Warren — Broadway at 13th St.

Herald Sq. at 35th St. — New York City — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Tremont at Bromfield
Boston, Massachusetts

Manager Plan Wins in Cleveland For Third Time Within Two Years

Believed Final Test—Attention Turns to Electing Supporting Council

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—For the third time within two years Cleveland on Aug. 20 voted to retain the manager plan of government. Cleveland was the first large city in the United States to adopt the plan.

With all votes counted, the plurality in favor of the manager plan, as against reverting to the mayoralty plan, was 3195. This is smaller than the plurality by which the mayoralty plan was rejected at the special election in April, 1928. The official vote: for the mayoralty plan, 46,980 for the manager plan, 50,175.

A total of 97,155 citizens voted in the referendum, the largest in either of the three elections held on the issue. The vote was generally attributed to a belief that the manager plan faced its greatest crisis and that if it could be retained with the forces aligned against it in this election, it would be permanently entrenched.

William R. Hopkins, city manager, whose five-year administration was under fire issued an official statement in part as follows:

"The election returns show that Cleveland has made a new advance in local government. The call for retreat has been answered by a long stride forward. The result is more than the decision of a single question. It is a proof of a fixed determination to keep on the junk heap that kind of city government which puts personal ambition above good administration and private benefits ahead of the general welfare."

Mr. Hopkins did not take an active part in the campaign which was conducted by the Progressive Government Committee. Clarence J. Neal, chairman, expressed satisfaction with the result, considering the odds. He announced that his organization would be kept intact to work this fall for the election of Councilmen known to be in sympathy with the manager plan. The entire group of 25 Councilmen must stand for election this November.

Critics of the manager plan in Cleveland have declared that its greatest weakness lies in the council that has been elected under it. In general, the political organizations and alignments which have fought the plan from the beginning have succeeded in electing councilmen who either were indifferent or openly opposed to the plan. Mr. Neal said that the manager plan now can be strengthened and fortified by the election of capable councilmen in the fall.

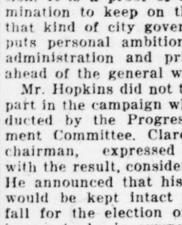
Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Constance Watson, Dedham, Mass.
Florence De Forest, Dedham, Mass.
Alice G. Rollings, Cleveland, O.
Miss Edna May Robinson, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Vina Adelaide Stewart, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Anne Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.
Harry F. Ollendorf, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Harry F. Ollendorf, Chicago, Ill.
Emma Ebeling, Columbus, O.
J. Seaton Huff, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Margaret Huff, Louisville, Ky.
John A. Huff, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Ophelia Huff, Louisville, Ky.
Mary Virginia Huff, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Mary E. Neugebauer, Baltimore, Md.
Annette M. Alexander, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Jane A. Johnston, Louisville, Ky.
Jennie McTernan, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. W. E. Jones, Springfield, Mass.
Mildred H. Jones, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Sarah Gorham, Cheyenne, Wyo.
J. E. Hoffman, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Miss M. Edith Reynolds, La Grange, Ill.
Mrs. Edna M. Stirling, Altoona, Pa.
A. H. Fersch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. A. H. Fersch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha Galloway, Lansing, Mich.
Mrs. Glenn Galloway, Lansing, Mich.
Glenn Galloway, Lansing, Mich.
C. Emery Lenharr, Cliffside Park, N. J.
Mrs. C. Emery Lenharr, Cliffside Park, N. J.
Jennie L. Cobb, Springfield, Mass.
Samuel A. Scholl, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Maude M. Scholl, Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter J. Braun, Cleveland, O.
Myrtle B. Braun, Cleveland, O.
Jewel L. Braun, Cleveland, O.
Lena Wetzel, Cleveland, O.
M. A. Chinberg, St. Louis, Mo.
Fred H. Gibson, Westwood, N. J.

NEW YORK CITY

FIXOGEN Sets Your Waves



to suit your taste and keeps them that way until the next washing. Ideal for setting Permanents. Keeps hair soft and fluffy. Violet scented 8 oz. bottle, $1.25 postpaid.

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Miss Emma
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Telephone 4135 Plaza
Just West of Fifth Avenue

Voters Approve His Rule

Bain News Service

WILLIAM R. HOPKINS
Cleveland (O.) City Manager

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

Connecticut — Mystic: Mystic and Noank Library, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 25.

Maine — Harrison (auspices First Church, Portland): Camp Ropiora, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 25.

RAREST STAMP IN WORLD SHOWN AT MINNEAPOLIS

Philatelic Society's First Annual Show Attracts 3000 Collectors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The first annual stamp show of the American Philatelic Society brought nearly 3000 collectors and a "million dollar exhibition" of rare stamps to Minneapolis this week.

The prize stamp of the show brought by Arthur Hind of Utica, N. Y., was a onepence British Guiana stamp issued in 1856 and valued at $40,000. It is called the world's rarest stamp and there is said to be no other copy extant.

A twopence Mauritius stamp used in 1847, which may be covered by a thumb and is valued at $15,000 received special attention, along with two onepence Mauritius stamps used in 1850 and valued at $25,000. These three are owned by Alfred F. Lichtenstein of New York.

Commemorative stamps showed historic events, personages and the story of the United States Government in the collection of Delf Norona of Wheeling, W. Va. The earliest known American postmark was illustrated on a letter addressed to George Washington, care of Benjamin Franklin, an autographic frank of Jefferson.

An extensive collection of Lindbergh air mail covers was a feature. Of particular interest was the cover autographed by Commander R. E. Byrd, which was carried over the north pole. The stamp was canceled in King's Bay aboard a Norwegian ship.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IT PROBABLY is without parallel in the history of any Masonic lodge in any part of the world, certainly it is in England, for the whole of the members of the lodge to go into a foreign country to take part in a rifle competition. Tiro Federale, the largest such competition in the world, is held in alternate years in one of the 22 Swiss cantons. This year the scene was laid in Bellinzona and the whole of the members of the Helvetica Lodge, under the leadership of their first Master, an officer of the Grand Lodge of England, S. P. Tettamanti, left London for Basel, to take part in the contest, for all are members of the Swiss Rifle Association of London. From Basel they traveled by motor to Bellinzona and the program included certain visits of Masonic interest, particularly a visit to the beautiful temple in Lugano.

England was the first jurisdiction to organize visits abroad to their own sub-jurisdictions and to Grand Lodges with which they are in communion. The example, however, was quickly copied by the Grand Lodge of Scotland and Sir Robert Gilmour, a Past Grand Master of Scotland, recently returned from South Africa, where he headed a deputation sent out officially by his Grand Lodge. Reporting to the Grand Lodge, he stated that all the members of the deputation were greatly impressed with the zeal and the keenness of the Freemasons and with the efficiency with which the working of the lodges was conducted. The five District Grand Lodges visited were composed of lawyers, judges, ex-officers, the heads of important businesses and big employers of labor, and he was proud to be associated with men who were the élite in intellect and in every other quality in those far-distant districts. In every district they found great enthusiasm, keenness and love for the Craft, loyalty and affection for the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The deputation also visited the Loge de Goede Hoop, under the Netherlandic Constitution, for, in South Africa, there are four jurisdictions working side by side—English, Irish, Scottish and Netherlandic. Sir Robert has suggested to his Grand Lodge that such visits should be made a regular feature, to take place every five years.

* * *

This year the honor of London rank attains its coming-of-age. The jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, as is well known, is divided into provinces and districts, the former name being applied to the English divisions and the latter to those overseas. Each is under a provincial or district grand master, who is empowered annually at the meeting of his division, to appoint officers, who perform certain duties and wear distinctive clothing. London lodges, however, are directly responsible to Grand Lodge and a Past Master of a lodge received no distinction as such, unless he happened to be one of the few appointed to office in Grand Lodge. In 1908 the Grand Master instituted the distinction of London Rank, to be given a certain proportion of Past Masters, nominated by their colleagues in their respective lodges. It has always been regarded as a special honor because the holder of the title receives his appointment direct from the Grand Master. With the advance of time, however, the anomaly of so many lodges—there are now upward of 1000 lodges in the London area—being responsible direct to Grand Lodge has caused some controversy. Moreover it is only about one lodge in five that can secure the honor, so that, if the lodges are taken in rotation, it means that there must be five years interval, at least, before the distinction comes the second time to the same lodge.

* * *

In 1914 a scheme was passed by Grand Lodge for the division of the London lodges into ten districts, each to be governed by a District Grand Master. The division was to be made according to the terminal digit of the number of the lodge, ranging from 0 to 9. During the war the scheme was shelved and has not since been revived but the opinion is general that some means must be devised for the more efficient government of the London lodges. London Rank has an association which meets regularly the week before each Grand Lodge Communication when the agenda is discussed and action decided on any matters that may concern the London lodges in particular. It has, however, no official connection with Grand Lodge and is entirely an independent organization.

As President of the Board of General Purposes, Sir Alfred Robbins has, on more than one occasion, pointed out the necessity for some organization for better supervision of London lodges and it may be regarded as certain something will soon be done in this direction.

SWEDEN TO FURNISH DENMARK ELECTRICITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENGAHEN — Although there is scarcely a village or house in Denmark without electricity for lighting and household purposes, there is a demand for more.

Owing to the lack of any great water power in Denmark—the only river, the Gudenaa, being in Jutland—power is chiefly obtained by the use of imported coal and oil. As the prices for coal and oil are rising higher each year, another transmission cable is being laid under the Sound (Øresund) between Zealand and Sweden from the Swedish water power works.

FINLAND'S TELEPHONE SYSTEM EXTENDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HELSINGFORS—The program for extension of Finnish telephones this summer is completed. Besides the three new lines which opened this month between Helsingfors and Abo, a new line has been added between Abo and Tammerfors.

The line between Kuopio and Kouvola was opened recently. New connections have been completed between Helsingfors and Lahtis, as well as two new lines from Kouvola to Viborg. The Tammerfors-Jyväskylä line is under construction.

CHICAGO JOURNAL ABSORBED

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Daily Journal published its last issue Aug. 21. Beginning Aug. 22 the journal will be absorbed and published in consolidation with the Chicago Daily News. The name of the combined newspaper is to be the Chicago Daily News and the Chicago Daily Journal.

BIGGER CHEMICAL OUTPUT

NEW YORK—Production of chemicals so far this year has been on an enlarged scale, Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering reports, adding that consuming demandi has been in harmony with production, and stocks have not accumulated in sellers' hands. Present indications point to a continuance of active buying, and under such conditions lower price levels are not probable.

TRY

March's

Smoked Ham

10 to 12 pounds

at 32 cents per pound

Sliced Bacon in ½ lb packages at 35 cents per pound for 2 lbs or over.

PARCEL POST PAID
(Add 3 cents per pound postage above zone 5)

A. H. March Packing Company
BRIDGEPORT, PA.

RADIO - AVIATION

Washington Aero Notes

AN ERA of giant air liners seems to be upon us. Close on the heels of the successful tests of Dr. Maurice Dornier's huge 100-passenger Dox flying boat in Germany, a craft powered by 12 500-horsepower engines, an octogenarian inventor of Enid, Okla., announced during a visit in Washington that he has designed and will build an eight-motored airplane capable of carrying 125 passengers and costing $1,000,000.

He is Col. Thomas L. Eggleston, president of the Eggleston Aircell Aeroplane Company. He explained to interviewers that the immensity of the plane would be made possible through a cellular construction. There will be 12 cells filled with air, each embracing suspended passenger cars. The wing span will be 140 feet. The motors will each be capable of 800 horsepower. The fuel load will consist of 12,000 gallons of gasoline, 800 of oil and 800 of water.

Farmans for America

New York and Philadelphia bankers are said to be back of the formation of a corporation for the manufacture of Farman 50 and 25 passenger planes in this country. The type to be built first will be only those that have proved successful on European air routes. American motors will be used.

80,000 Miles a Day

Airplanes are now flying 80,000 miles daily with passengers, mail and express, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce reports. Mail planes alone fly 50,000 miles daily across 41 of the 48 states, northward into Canada and southward into Mexico, Central and South America. The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce has issued a new aviation map of the United States, which indicates the 30,000 miles of established airways.

3902 Aviation Inquiries

The extent to which commercial aviation is commanding Nation-wide interest is indicated by the fact that during July alone the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce had 3902 specific requests for aeronautical information from all parts of the country. A statistics and distribution section answers these inquiries. It has a complete library and issues various bulletins and informational data such as regulations, trade directories, airways strip maps, airport construction data, air traffic rules and the like.

Air Mail Increased

The rapid increase in air mail traffic is indicated by statistics covering the first six months of 1929 just issued by the American Air Transport Association. These show that the total load through June 30 amounted to 3,119,361 pounds. During the same period in 1928, the total was 1,052,975 pounds. A Post Office Department statement showed that July poundage, exceeding 700,000 pounds, established a record for any month. The increases are attributed to extensions of the lighted airways enabling planes to fly over most routes at night, the increased use of air mail for social correspondence and the new 32-hour transcontinental service. The American Air Transport Association says that more mail is being flown in the United States than in all of Europe.

First Airport Hotel

The far-famed airport at Oakland, Calif., which is the western terminus of the air mail, boasts the first airport hotel in the country. It has 37 rooms, with ticket offices, restaurants and rest room.

Take Your Plane Abroad

More and more pilots are taking their planes to Europe since the American Air Transport Association completed arrangements with the British government whereby American pilot licenses are recognized in Great Britain. This government also recognizes British pilot licenses. When Maj. Clarence M. Young, director of Aeronautics of the Department of Commerce, went abroad several months ago for an aerial survey of Europe, he took his plane with him.

Flying Cross Awards

An Army board has selected four officers for awards of the Distinguished Flying Cross. This distinction goes to Capt. Lowell H. Smith, leader of the Army Around the World Flight, and Lieut. J. Paul Richter, for pioneering mid-air refueling flights, during which they set the former 37 hour duration record and paved the way for the duration flight of the Question Mark last January; Lieut. James H. Doolittle, for his transcontinental flight from Jacksonville to Rockwell field, which he accomplished with only one stop at Kelly field in 22 hours, 25 minutes on Sept. 5, 1922; and Lieut. Harry A. Sutton, chief of the flight test branch at McCook Field, for his researches and tests on airplane spinning.

German Gliding Progress

Increasing interest in gliding in Germany has led to enlargement of the various gliding schools, Assistant Trade Commissioner A. Douglas Cook reports from Berlin. The school at Grunau in the Riesengebirge, started in 1924, is being enlarged with funds from the Silesian section of the German Aeronautical Association. This school has graduated 250 gliding pilots since its inception and has outgrown its facilities.

Americans in Air Abroad

One-fifth of the passengers carried on Austrian air lines last year were Americans, says a report to the Department of Commerce from its Vienna office. They numbered 875. It is believed that a similar or greater percentage of American travelers would be shown on the British, French and German air lines.

More on Autogiros

The Spanish inventor Cierva has sold his famous "autogiro" planes, capable of almost vertical ascents and landings, to the Spanish Government after successful tests. The autogiro, powered by a 200-horsepower American motor, requires only one-third the space of the ordinary plane for a take off. Six small planes of this type are under construction in Spain for tourist travel. A British Cieva Company is constructing others in Glasgow, and Señor Cierva is now in the United States to demonstrate the plane at the National Air Races at Cleveland.

A Real Flying Aid

Great Britain and Italy are making the use of military airports and their facilities available to private fliers, though the Royal Air Force restricts such use to emergency cases. Italy's object, according to Donald C. Wilcox of the American Consulate at Rome is to encourage private flying.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 25

Drama

Radio Guild (WJZ Chain transcontinental.) "Peter Ibbetson"—George du Maurier play in which Barrymores achieved notable success. Vernon Radcliffe, director. 8:15 p. m.

Biblical Drama (WEAF Chain transcontinental). "Herod and Salome." Gerald Stopp, director. 9:45 p. m.

Operetta

"The Ameer" (WJZ Chain). Little-known Victor Herbert musical play presented by National Light Opera Company. 4 p. m.

Organ

Lew White's "Tone Pictures" (WJZ Chain). Mixed quartet assists. 9:15 p. m.

Talks

Joe Mitchell Chappel (WEAF Chain). Subject, "Calvin Coolidge." 8:15 p. m.

Junior World Series Rally (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Judge K. M. Landis; Dan Sowers, Americanization commissioner of the American Legion; other speakers. 7 p. m.

Characteristic Music

Kiriloff's Balalaika Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Genia Fonariova, soprano, sings "Song of the Shepherd Lehl" from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Snegourotchka." 2 p. m.

"Echoes of the Orient" (WEAF Chain). Sven von Hallberg directs violin, oboe, piano and guitar ensemble in music he himself collected in the Orient. 6 p. m.

"Around the Samovar" (CBS). Peter Biljo's balalaika orchestra. 10:30 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

"Songs of the Open" (WEAF Chain). Male quartet; soprano soloist.

Cathedral Hour (CBS). F. Channon Collinge's consistently excellent hour of uninterrupted sacred music. Bairstow's "Service in D" included. 4 p. m.

"In the Time of Roses" (WEAF Chain). Everything the title indicates except the scent; women's octet; string quintet; Robert Simmons, tenor. 7 p. m.

Russian Cathedral Choir (WEAF Chain). The third Russian program in the evening. 11:15 p. m.

Mixed Quartet (Enna Jettick—NBC Pacific). Joseph Hornick directs. 7:45 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Champions (Studebaker—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Jean Goldkette directs. 10:15 p. m.

Concert Artists

Rosalie Wolfe; Nine Fuelle (WJZ Chain). Soprano and baritone recital. 7 p. m.

William Simmons (Atwater Kent—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Baritone guest soloist with orchestra. 9:15 p. m.

Ruth Breton; Stell Anderson (Baldwin—WJZ Chain). Violinist and pianist. 9:45 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Mixed Quartet; String Quartet; Soloists (Enna Jettick—WJZ Chain). Direction George Dilworth. 8 p. m.

Fred Coots and Benny Davis (Majestic—CBS international transcontinental). Popular song writers sing many of their own numbers. 9 p. m.

Jack Shilkret and Sam Herman (WEAF Chain). Piano and xylophone. 11:45 p. m.

Orchestral

Nomads (WJZ Chain). Oriental and Central European music. 1 p. m.

Symphonic Hour (CBS). Howard Barlow directs program opening with "Der Freischutz" overture. 3 p. m.

Anglo-Persians (Whittall—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Louis Katzman directs orchestra in program of folk music, opera, and operetta selections. 6:30 p. m.

Capitol Family (WEAF Chain). Yascha Bunchuk has arranged a musical world-tour. 7:35 p. m.

Maestro's Hour (WJZ Chain). Cesare Sodero's orchestra; Alma Kitchell, contralto; Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Guiseppe de Benedetto, tenor; Theodore Webb, baritone. 10:15 p. m.

Charles Hart's Orchestra (NBC Pacific). "Sunday Afternoon Concert." 1:30 p. m.

FOR MONDAY AUG. 26

Talk

Floyd Gibbons (WEAF Chain transcontinental). "Headline Hunting." 10:30 p. m.

Sacred Music

Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir (WJZ Chain transcontinental). 6 p. m.

Characteristic Music

South Sea Islanders (WJZ Chain). Langorous melodies from the Pacific. 7:05 p. m.

"Neapolitan Nights" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Mandolin quartet and soloists. 10 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Franklyn Baur and Vaughn de Leath (Firestone—WEAF Chain). 8 p. m. Identical program by different artists on Pacific coast NBC network 9 p. m.

Gypsies (WEAF Chain). Harry Horlick, director. 8:30 p. m.

Sergeant Alvin C. York's Favorites (Edison—WJZ Chain transcontinental). 9 p. m.

Family Party (General Motors—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Koutznetoff's Russians—vocal and instrumental trio. 9:30 p. m.

"Moment Musicale" (WJZ Chain). Arcadie Birkenholtz directs orchestra; Philip Steele, baritone; Caroline Andrews, soprano. 10 p. m.

"Plantation Echoes" (KOA, KSL). Typical southern entertainment. 9:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

"Couriers" (CeCo—CBS). Dance music; vocal trio; Henry Birbig. 8:30 p. m.

Ted Fiorito's Edgewater Beach Orchestra (WJZ Chain). 10:30 p. m.

"In Dancetand" (NBC Pacific). Joseph Hornick's orchestra; Henry Starr, pianologist. 7:30 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier's skill in grouping interesting classics is shown again. 6 p. m.

Grand Opera Concert (CBS). Howard Barlow's orchestra and male quartet. 8 p. m.

Rudy Seiger's Symphonists (Shell—NBC Pacific). 8 p. m.

Slumber Hour (KSL, KOA) Max Dolin presents compositions of Strauss, Hadley, Delibes and Tchaikovsky. 10 p. m.

Wireless Bell Lends Aid in Sea Safety

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, held recently in London, has produced a convention which will come into force in two years' time and which will, it is expected, be ratified by all the countries which took part in the conference. A previous convention was drawn up in 1914 but owing to the outbreak of war was not ratified.

One of the most important provisions the new convention recognizes is the use of an apparatus, recently introduced into Great Britain, for the automatic reception of the alarm, which immediately precedes the distress signal. Many British ships have been fitted with this apparatus during the last two years, and it has proved to be a sound, practical proposition.

It consists of a wireless receiver which is capable of responding automatically to the alarm signal only in such a way that when the signal is received a bell is rung and continues ringing until the wireless operator goes to the wireless cabin and takes over watch on the ordinary ship's apparatus.

Another new regulation of great importance lays down that every passenger ship of 5000 tons and upward must be fitted with wireless directional receiving apparatus.

The convention stipulates that in future all passenger ships and cargo ships of 1600 tons and upward must be fitted with wireless telegraphy and that continuous wireless watch must be maintained on all passenger ships of more than 3000 tons and on all cargo ships of more than 5500.

With regard to lifeboats in ships, it is laid down that motor-lifeboats must be fitted with wireless telegraphy. The minimum ranges to be obtained with ships' sets are the same as have been in force in Great Britain for several years, and the same applies to the technical requirements generally.

'FISH DAY' STRESSES INDUSTRY IN FINLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HELSINGFORS—In Pörtö, on an island just outside Helsingfors, "Fish Day" was arranged by Nyland's Fishing Association. A lecture was given by G. Gottberg, Council of Fishing, on the importance of fish as food, and on precautions that are necessary to increase fishing products.

In his address of welcome the vice-president of Nyland's Fishing Association, A. Bostrom, emphasized how the introduction of motorboats had helped the fishing industry.

SECOND FOUNDERS' SHARE CORP.

Stockholders of the Second Founders' Share Corporation have voted to increase the authorized shares to 500,000 no-par class A and 50,000 shares of no-par class B, and to exchange the present issues preferred class A and B for 50,000 shares of the new class A at the rate of two new class A for each preferred and old class A outstanding, and one new class A for each class B outstanding.

The Listener Speaks

THE Socony sign hung in the background of each scene of "A Tale of a Wayside Stand"—which was the sketch offered in the Socony radiocast at 7:30 on Tuesday evening through WEAF chain stations. It was reminiscent of the practice of early motion picture companies of tacking a small trademark in some conspicuous part of the scenery.

In addition to this fairly unobtrusive advertising the presentation had a utilitarian value for its sponsors and their competitors in the good advice it offered to gasoline station operators. It showed clearly that a multitude of signs and advertisements does not bring as much business as does a simple and attractive scheme of things in which the gasoline pump alone, topped with the trademark already mentioned, gives evidence of the product offered. This lesson might well be considered and applied by sponsors of radio entertainments, also.

The characterizations were well done, as they usually are in this period. In the specially written sketch there was every opportunity for the players to do their best work, too. There was the farmer, "Lem," who for 26 years had been enthusiastically embarking upon new ventures guaranteed to quickly raise the amount of his income tax—and then turning each one over to his wife as he himself followed some new will-o'-the-wisp. In this case the lowly "hot dog" was to be transmuted into gold—with the help of a little gasoline.

When the scheme failed to work out as he had hoped, "Lem" turned to the raising of squabs. This was the last straw for his wife and daughter who left him to his own devices and moved into the wayside stand, converting it into a tasteful dwelling place for themselves. The attractiveness of the little bungalow immediately brought a rush of customers for gas, ice cream and sandwiches—so that the two women carried on a thriving business in spite of themselves.

The program could have been improved by the omission of the direct advertising matter which occupied several minutes at the beginning. The result would have been almost as much more attractive as was the "Wayside Stand" when all the signs and placards had been torn down by "Lem's" rebellious family. D. M.

New York Herald Tribune On the Air

THE New York Herald Tribune has signed a 13-week contract with the National Broadcasting Company for a series of semiweekly morning programs beginning Aug. 20, it was announced today.

Beginning Tuesday morning at 9:45 o'clock and on each Tuesday and Friday thereafter, members of the editorial, news, magazine and feature staffs, as well as other departments of the paper, will be presented to the radio audience through eight stations associated with the NBC. WEAF will be the New York outlet.

Brief talks on timely topics of general interest will be heard during each program which is to be interspersed with music. Fashion, household and society experts will comment on things of particular interest to the woman listener.

Stations associated with the NBC broadcasting this program are WEAF, New York; WTIC, Hartford; WJAR, Providence; WTAG, Worcester; WGY, Schenectady, and WGR, Buffalo.

AUSTRIAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC

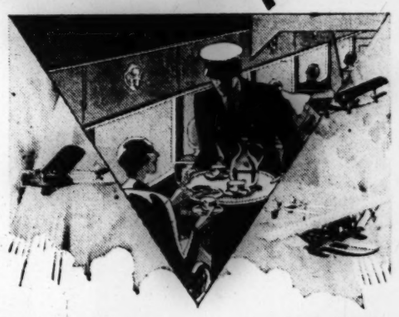
Lower Austrian Hydro-Electric Power Company for the six months ended June 30 reports net earnings of $184,718 after expenses, but before interest and charges, compared with $155,708 in the first half of 1928.

Fruit and Milk Desserts

HEAR Ida Bailey Allen, President of the National Radio Home-Makers Club, broadcast this recipe for The American Sugar Refining Co. at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, Daylight Saving Time, over Station WNAC.

"Sweeten it with Domino"
American Sugar Refining Company

The Finest in Modern AIR Travel



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Buffalo-Toronto
Two trips daily over Niagara—Sikorsky Amphibions—45 min. each way. Colonial Western Airways, Inc., 1102 Rand Building, Buffalo.

New York-Montreal
Daily service via Albany, 4 hrs. to Montreal. Canadian Colonial Airways, Inc., 270 Madison Avenue, New York.

(Write or Phone Nearest Office for Information)

Colonial Flying Service

In the territories served by the Colonial Airways, maintain flying schools, and distribute Fairchild, Challenger, Fleet and Pitcairn airplanes. Complete maintenance, repair and service facilities are operated at every important airport on the Colonial System and special charter and passenger flights are carried out to and from all recognized airports.

COLONIAL AIRWAYS

Fashions and Dressmaking

Advance Styles for Autumn

I—Daytime Activities

By LILLIAN PRUSSING

New York

THE fashions of this autumn are of compelling interest from every point of view. The collections that are coming to New York by every ship from France teem with novelty and the innovations all illustrate a definite tendency in the direction of beauty and chic. Lines are new, many fabrics in new weaves and fresh colors are being used, and what may be considered a conservative adaptation of styles already exploited is shown in many of the advance models. The much-agitated question of the length of skirts appears finally to have been settled with the presentation of the best things leading couturiers are making and their acceptance by women who desire something different from a fashion that has been cheapened by reproduction and thus robbed of its distinction. The best-dressed women of Paris avoid extremes, it is said, which is equally true of women of taste everywhere.

This reversal of the styles which appeared so exaggerated when they were brought out last season and earlier is emphasized in the first fashion show for fall, given by the Garment Retailers of America. The lengthened skirt is but a step in advance of the flaring, rippling hemline, the normal waist and a general remolding of the silhouette from the straight line to one that outlines the figure with every grace. This is most apparent in the sports dress, or street dress, as it is now called, meaning the tailored type of costume for general wear. Dress of this sort is launched by some of the most prominent houses under the general name of "tweed," although this does not signify the rugged quality of woolen formerly used for sports togs.

Tweed and Jersey

On the contrary there seem to be as many different weaves of tweed as there are qualities of silk, the newest being fine and soft in texture and of feather weight. This Jeanne Lanvin has chosen as the suitable medium for her early autumn ensemble, that is a costume complete, for she makes not only a coat and skirt of the cheviot, with a separate overblouse, but a hat to match which is fashioned of a fabric that is known as cheviot felt.

Jane Regny and Chanel are two other Parisiennes who are doing clever things in suits and ensembles of tweed, each showing a three-quarter coat of the cloth, and a skirt that is pleated in clusters or is circular with a flare, though not cut to hang extremely full. Gray-beige and brown mixtures are much liked by these couturières, and some entirely new weaves are displayed in brown and white, black and white and in three colors, showing threads of blue and mauve.

Anart, the new Russian house in Paris, is making for fall wear some exceptionally smart tailleurs of tweeds in these latest mixtures, with coats that vary in length from the finger-tip to a line which is but a few inches shorter than the skirt. The blouse with a suit of this style is made of crêpe-de-chine, which matches the coat lining. A tuck-in crêpe shirt is worn with the simpler tweeds, and usually an over-blouse of satin with the more pretentious suit.

Chanel is occasioning something of a sensation with her early fall sports clothes. Other than tweed, jersey is her favorite material. Her ensembles are made all of wool jersey or a weave in wool and silk, for the coat and skirt, with an overblouse of jersey more finely woven and in a harmonizing color. In these and all of the latest sports models the blouse is important, and may be either the simplest golf shirt of light-weight jersey smoothly fitted to the figure, a tuck-in with a suit that is belted at the normal line, or an overblouse of some handsome fabric, sometimes with elaborate embroidery in detail. Flat crêpe, crêpe-marocain and celanese twill are some of the materials used for the overblouse in the new sports ensembles of tweed, jersey and cheviot broadcloth. The more formal costume for the street is made of handsomer goods, crêpe-satin, permanent moiré and panne velvet having intrigued the fancy of the designers and their clientele for sports models. Some ultra-smart examples of these were shown at the exhibition of advance styles for fall, with the overblouse made a feature of the ensemble. One had a skirt of black panne velvet and an overblouse of corn-yellow satin. This fitted loosely and was untrimmed from the V-neck to the hips, where a wide flat girdle of black and gilt narrow stripes were put together in a geometric design. This trimming was repeated on the sleeves, covering the arm from the wrist to the elbow. A coat of the velvet was cut full-length with an easy swing at the bottom, and lined with satin to match the blouse. A wide collar and deep cuffs were made of gray fox. Several of the sports models in crêpe had blouses also of crêpe elaborated with fine handiwork, hemstitching, fagoting, embroidery, and lamé in a supple, sheer quality was used for some overblouses that were lovely with panne and crêpe.

Daytime Gowns

The dress ensemble is accentuated in the fall collections, meeting the demand for a less tailored costume for all-day or for formal afternoon. Ardanse is using her favorite jersey for some charming gowns of this type, handling the fabric after the manner of crêpe or satin. The treatment is exceedingly plain, but subtle; using the princess model, the designer relies upon a single motif for ornamentation.

Vionnet is being very successful with her daytime gowns for the autumn. They are simple and soft, with the usual Vionnet intricate seaming and graceful drapery. In a gown of lustrous green crêpe-satin the line from neck to hem is broken only by a sash of the material that is tied in a bow at one side, falling in a full gathered panel below the hem of the gown. The dull side of the satin is used for this drapery and for the kerchief collar which is arranged over one shoulder. Several prominent houses are accentuating this side drapery, and in some late models fullness is centered directly in front. The hip line varies in extraordinary and contrasting ways in these dresses of the softer type. Augustabernard is one of the couturières who exaggerates the hip with crisp pleatings. Louiseboulanger fits the top of a skirt with a yoke to flatten and lengthen the hips and carries the straight line almost to the knees.

The bolero will be worn again and is being shown in models both for afternoon and evening introduced in different versions. Lanvin makes a perfectly straight bolero to cover the belt line of a satin gown, the skirt of which has a yoke that fits tightly far down over the hips. Another modiste weights the bottom of her bolero in a dress of flat crêpe to give it length at the back. In this model the skirt fullness and sash are gathered to the front.

An Authentic Use of Scarfs in Constructing an African Costume. Draped by Miss Ethel Traphagen and Worn by Miss Delmar Meyer, Together With the Famous Necklace and Anklets of Hand-Wrought Silver and Arabian Amber, Formerly in the Possession of the Wife of "Mad Mullah" (Mahommed Abdullah), the Sudanese Tyrant, by Whom General Gordon was Fatally Besieged at Khartum, and Now Owned by Miss Traphagen.

Pursuing Art Into the Jungle

By HÉLÈNE VOLKA

New York

IN THAT ever-widening domain of practical beauty wherein better design is sloganized, it has heretofore been the accepted thing to look to European sources of design initiative. Not that the American design has, in these latter days, languished for lack of recognition at home or at international exhibitions; nevertheless, in a broad sense, those occasional upheavals in the world markets which have been precipitated by the introduction of a new and vital design idea in any given field, have been traceable to European sources.

And so, a recent commotion which occurred in the American field of textile designing, as a result of an influx of suggestions stemming back to African wilds, reveals upon investigation, an achievement of interest to all students of pattern, professional or otherwise.

Curiously enough, the decoration of textiles was but an offshoot of the original intent to discover possible inspiration for modern costume designing, an insistent hope that had formulated in the alert consciousness of Miss Ethel Traphagen, widely known as the founder of the Traphagan School of Fashion, New York City, and teacher and lecturer on costume design and illustration at Cooper Union. Miss Traphagen's determination to go to the ends of the earth, if need be, for arresting art ideas, came at a time when it seemed impossible to direct her pupils into fields of fresh endeavor.

Casting about for a new locale, she was brought to the realization that Africa offered themes so far removed from the accepted fundamentals of design as to appear, above all garden spots of the world, most to be desired. At this juncture, Miss Traphagen's husband, W. R. Leigh, was commissioned to organize an expedition for the American Museum of Natural History, for special research work in East Africa and Zanzibar, which brought matters to a quick conclusion.

And so, in due course, seven months of leisurely examination of novel human activity, of startlingly unfamiliar animal and floral life, brought a wealth of fresh ideas to Occidental appreciation and led ultimately to adaptation for American purposes of costume and textile design from African themes.

Zanzibar, seaport and capital of the island of that name, proved to be a particularly rich field of investigation. This glowing city of white mosques has, for its population, Singalese, Malays, Banyans, Arabians, Egyptians, Chinese, Persians, Hindus, representatives of all parts of East Africa, negroes and half-castes. Here may be observed diversified raiment indeed.

The streets of Zanzibar, more than ordinarily picturesque by reason of their irregularities, are built on hilly slopes, and one of the striking architectural features which served to catch Miss Traphagen's acquisitive eye was the use of great doors of richly-carved black wood set in sharp contrast to the white stone houses, hemmed in by rich red acacias.

Curiously, the kodak records of these door carvings and the actual huge carved chests in the same mood, but mounted with hand-wrought brass and bold devisings in scarlet enamel and bearing lids adjusted with ornate hinges, which Miss Traphagan appropriated as containers of the priceless store of fabrics and native trappings with which the expedition returned to America, have served as inspiration for some of the finest achievements of the 1929 class of the Traphagen School.

It was in Zanzibar that the Traphagen party was enabled to obtain an extraordinary collection of anklets, combs, armlets, and sandals of hand-wrought silver, also superb necklaces of silver and Arabian cloudy amber, which had been the personal possessions of the wives of the Sultan. Rare jewel cases were also among these collections, which were sold to the Americans because of the failure of the year's clove crop, one of the chief sources of revenue to the islanders.

Nairobi was later made the base of the expedition, from which point the Traphagen party conducted its trips of investigation into native conditions. Nairobi, it will be recalled, is the capital of the British East African protectorate. Fortunately, the much heralded arrival of the Prince of Wales with his suite, in October, 1928, tallied with the arrival of the American party, which was thus enabled to witness the gathering of the chieftains of tribes from all over the vast Kenya colony, an unprecedented spectacle which served as opportunity for the study of innumerable native costume motifs, seldom, if ever, seen by a white man. Tribal traditions and religious and occupational differences produce fantastic variants in costume throughout this territory; and no other experience of the entire African adventure offered the inspiration caught from this event, of interest to the entire civilized world and duly recorded by the international press.

Conditions favorable to motoring made it possible for the Traphagen group to travel about Nairobi and to study, in particular, the wonders of the colorful native bazaars. The discovery that the native Kikuyu women devise "fashion dolls," adorned with silver anklets, headdresses, and jewelry, also made it possible to acquire authentic textile fragments and many otherwise inaccessible costume elements.

All in all, a gratifyingly diversified collection, consisting not only of the much-desired costumes and jewelry, but also of fragments of native carvings and inlay work at their best, brasses of importance, and last but not least, snapshots of native ceremonials, jungle life, mighty hunters, warriors, and the peaceful occupations of the tribes were triumphantly brought back and have been used with almost incredible imagination in the development and expression of ultra-modern style features.

When set up in true exhibition form at the school by the returned director, the impact of these primitive acquisitions upon the eagerly receptive thought of the student body was soon made apparent. An unprecedented activity in the textile design departments which was further stimulated by the prize awards offered by various textile associations and manufacturing houses, induced a pattern exhibition completed for public view in three weeks. The work of the costume design class was almost equally fruitful of results.

Whereupon one is led to reflect upon the result of one artist's fearless and determined search for costume and design inspiration in pastures new.

The Back-Drop

WITH the so-called "back-drop" necklace so much in vogue, many ingenious ways are being found of adjusting one's supply of costume jewelry to stimulate this novelty. The fashion appeals especially to the conservative woman as it supplies a becoming accessory which offsets in some measure the back décolletage. Some of the new "back-drop" necklaces seem actually designed to cover as well as ornament and are almost massive in the size of their disks of antique-finished metal, crystal plaques and other motifs threaded with jewel-studded chains in double and triple festoons. There is often a final large pendant of sufficient weight to insure the position of the entire necklace at the center of the back opening and to prevent any unbecoming line drooping over the shoulders.

The "back-drop" effect can be accomplished in several different ways with an ordinary 60-inch necklace of pearls or other beads, preferably of uniform size rather than graduated. A simple arrangement is to place the string of beads doubled around the neck, slipping one doubled end through the loop at the other end. The relative length of the drop at the back can then be regulated and the necklace made sufficiently taut at the neck to keep it off the shoulders.

Another way is to put the rope of pearls or crystals over the head as usual, knotting it sufficiently close to the neck in the back to give a becoming outline and allowing the long loop thus formed to drop at the center of the back in the approved style. Again, the necklace can be put twice around the neck, adjusting the first row in choker fashion and catching the lower festoon, from side to side, with a small jeweled brooch. A pair of rhinestone or pearl bowknots are prettily used in this way, the upper one confining the two sides of the necklace at the nape of the neck and the other joining them further down the back. Where a short necklace and a 60-inch one are available, they can be worn together in this way, the long necklace being either knotted in place or caught with a brooch. One has but to try this trick of catching the sides of a necklace together to prove its effectiveness and practicability, as the short brooch acts like a clasp and controls the position of the beads at the neck, which is an important detail with a "back-drop" necklace.

Clothes for the Classroom

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

IN MANY lands mothers are now planning school outfits for the autumn, and will wish to give their boys and girls the best possible equipment without undue expense, whether the young folk attend the village school or the most exclusive establishment.

Many boarding schools have a uniform for every day, and send a list of garments needed; this should be followed carefully, as the neat appearance of the class, as a whole, depends on every pupil's having the regulation costume. Where the choice is optional, let the child be dressed in the same style as his companions; clothes that are noticeably different from others, even if smarter, often tend to make the possessor feel ill at ease, especially if he is sensitive.

Youthful energy demands absolute freedom of movement, and is hard on clothing, so that accurate fit and good material are of first importance, and will prove most economical in the long run. Garments should fit comfortably when new, and have wide turnings for letting out later, if necessary. Some shops that cater specially for children allow for this. A gym frock or a sweater and skirt is suitable for weekdays. Plain velour or felt hats with the school band, are generally worn in winter. A cloth beret is favored by some schools, and makes a charming and practical alternative. Coats are in simple tailored styles, usually without fur.

If Mary Jane has attained the dignity of stockings, make certain these are amply long enough to draw under her short bloomers; they are likely to shrink slightly when washed. A few schools in England still keep to black stockings, but many have adopted fawn, gray or brown, which are prettier, more up to date, and just as practical. If all pupils buy the same make, a uniform shade can be attained. Shoes should grip well round the heel but allow toes plenty of room.

When the outfit has been chosen, everything including handkerchiefs, shoes and underwear will have to be marked with the owner's name. Sometimes this can be done at the shop, and parents are thus saved a lot of trouble. A neat way of marking leather shoes and boots is to have the initials done in tiny brass tacks under the instep. Before the term begins, it is wise to go through the whole wardrobe and see that every fastening is secure; that every elastic is in good condition and fits properly; and that every frock has a useful pocket.

Children will quickly learn to appreciate comfortable well-made clothes and good materials. By being encouraged to take an interest in their attire, and allowed to choose their clothes for themselves as far as possible, they will be better fitted for the time when they will look after their own wardrobes.

Sand Cake

One-half lb. of sugar; ½ lb. of arrowroot; ¼ lb. of butter; 3 eggs; 1 teaspoonful of baking powder.

Beat well the butter and sugar; add the egg-yolks; continue beating; add the well-beaten egg-whites; sift in the arrowroot, and, last, introduce the baking power.

The secret of success with this cake is thorough beating.

Dyeing Sweaters

Sweaters require two or three times as much dye as cloth. For the process they should be tied in cheese-cloth bags. They lose their shape if hung up to dry, and must be spread on the floor or on a table and mopped partly dry with a cloth. In this position they ought to remain until completely dry.

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You may cleanse your felt hat or bag as easily as your frocks or furs with Annette's Perfect Cleanser . . . a dainty white powder which keeps the whole wardrobe fresh and clean. Remove grease, beverages, perspiration and many other spots or stains harmlessly without leaving rings. A single trial will convince you that Annette's is a boon in an emergency. Write for free booklet, "The Art of Costume Cleansing."

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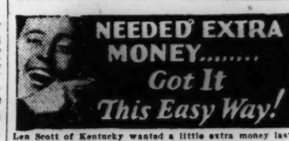

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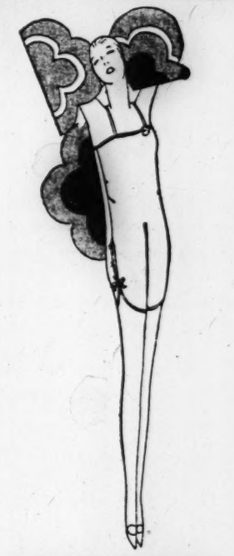

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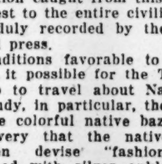

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Fictional Essay

Windfall's Eve, by E. V. Lucas. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d.

BY PRINTING imaginary first reviews at the end of this entertainment—it is hardly a novel: he cannot write a novel to save himself—Mr. Lucas has been guilty of stealing the reviewer's rightful thunder. We have therefore no hesitation in stealing some of it back. We shall reveal that the Bloomsbury Review condemns "Windfall's Eve" for its defiance of the Aristotelian law of unity. This is too true. We shall agree with the Lynx that dismisses it and the Adjudicator that welcomes it as an essayist's novel. And though we cannot go as far in our strictures as the Nonconformist Conscience or the Scotland Yard Measure, we think there is something to be said for the view of Pen and Ink, to wit, that the author might have played quoits instead.

For we suppose he plays quoits as skilfully as he writes these trifles, these little hoops of comment that twirl in the air above their subject and then neatly settle upon it. Doubtless he would sometimes miss the hook, doubtless we should hear that flat, flopping sound of the hoop that falls a sound we seem to hear oftener in "Windfall's Eve" than we did in "Listener's Lure" or "Over Bemerton's."

Idea Promising

The idea behind "Windfall's Eve" is promising. One of those scholarly, plodding, self-effacing old bachelors in whom Mr. Lucas delights, and who goes blandly, with an air of innocent worldly wisdom, about the earth, inadvertently wins the Calcutta Sweep. Richard is not the man to have many illusions—there is always in Mr. Lucas's work the pleasant and sentimental undertone of a regret that is consoling itself—but he has the common illusion that most problems of conduct and conscience would disappear if only one were assured of a comfortable private income. Above self-interest, Richard expects that at last he will be able to enjoy the last refinement of honesty, that he will become the unobtrusive arbiter in the problems of his friends and be free to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but it, with an ease that was never his before.

But as the guest of sudden fortune Richard is a disappointment. He does nothing more interesting than spend money with no great ingenuity, though with much kindness, and after the preliminary skirmish with begging letters, hopeful relations and ardent nephews, he sinks into the common rut, till one begins to think that, as a character in fiction, the money is wasted on him. This is possibly Mr. Lucas's moral, but it is also "Windfall's Eve's" defeat.

The Author's Opportunity

However, Richard's wealth is as irrelevant as an essayist's title. The idea provides Mr. Lucas with yet another opportunity of insinuating what he likes and what he dislikes. Vivian, that spendthrift nephew, falls in love with Posy Crystal, the loud and cheerful music hall celebrity, that Mr. Lucas may dilate on the hale and hearty delights of the "halls" and the meager thrills of the decadent modern revue. Jenny Candover, that frank and caustic woman, is provided as a drastic foil to Richard's ineffectualness, his worried ability to see too many sides of a question at once, and she forces him into unabashed expenditure. Without her, Richard would have done nothing.

The Davenport Arms is a center from which to dissertate on the habits of innkeepers, the rise and decline of inns, the virtues of grooms and the ineptitudes of chauffeurs. And it is inevitable that you should have to step over a sleeping spaniel in the doorway of the Davenport, and that Mrs. Candover should have an expensive taste for the best bred Pekingese. Among Richard's unobtrusive benefactions is to put capital into a struggling antique business; but again, it is for the pleasure of watching the foibles of customers, the secrets of customer-luring in cathedrals and restaurants, and the nodding bowler of the mysterious little man who creeps into every auction and who is probably in the "ring."

Formal Irony

In short, it is not the hook or the hoop that matters but the way it skips and twiddles in the air before it alights. It does not matter if Richard goes to the South of France, if a new road threatens the custom of The Davenport Arms, or even if the sinister Mr. Spofford, having discovered that poor Jenny's house was the birthplace of an intimate friend of George Washington, should drive her out of it and that crowding tourists should destroy its ancient privacy. (We must pause to record Mr. Spofford's amazement, for Mr. Lucas knows how to freeze into a terrible, formal irony).

"You don't like famous houses!" said Mr. Spofford in dismay.

"Like them? I hate them. I hate everything in the nature of a museum or a show place."

"But you have never been to Stratford-on-Avon, to stand in the noble timbered structure where that mighty genius William Shakespeare was born?"

"Certainly not."

"What an extraordinary thing," said Mr. Spofford, passing his handkerchief over his brow. "How many people it takes to make a world!"

But as we remarked, even the vulgar and earnest Mr. Spofford does not matter.

"Xxxxx, Xxx, xxxxx, xxx!" as the needy knife grinder sang. There is no trifle that Mr. Lucas will refuse to sharpen by a word or two. It is not "having traveled" but traveling which matters to the essayist, though he dip into fiction. He flees the relevant, the Spofford of this world.

V. S. P.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

All the Characters Are Imaginary

PROTEST against the roman à clef has become common. Also, it has become effective. For it frequently takes the form of a lawsuit. While a lawsuit advertises a book in a way, it also costs money, especially to the loser. Many novels nowadays, therefore, bear on the flyleaf an announcement that all the characters in the book are purely imaginary.

The drawing of portraits from actual persons has an ethical as well as a legal side. In H. M. Paull's "Literary Ethics" (Dutton) the practice is listed under "Literary Misdemeanors." It is a misdemeanor of which famous writers have been guilty. Mr. Paull cites many instances, from the opi of Mlle. de Scudéry down to "Back to Methuselah." Dickens confessed his transgressions in this respect. But Henry James wrote to his brother: "I am quite appalled by your note in which you assault me on the subject of my having painted a 'portrait from life' of Miss Peabody! . . . Miss Birdseye was conceived entirely from my moral consciousness, like every other person I have ever drawn." Indignation, you see, could make the great novelist lucid in expression.

* * *

Nancy Hoyt has no such scruples. We assume, at least, that Knopf, her publisher, had her consent to sending out announcement that the characters of her new novel, "Bright Intervals," are patterned after friends and relatives of the author. The Stephanyis of the story are the Hoyts, we are told. Elinor Wylie, the poet, sister of the author, served as model for Athene. But this is only fair, the publisher's statement argues, for Nancy Hoyt was the inspiration of many of her sister's poems. Other personages more or less accurately portrayed are said to be Constance Hoyt, another sister of the author; Tallulah Bankhead, Isadora Duncan and Rosa Lewis. There is one obvious advantage in portraiture in fiction: It is much easier for the writer than originating a character.

Mr. Paull's advice to authors is not to employ portraiture. In the first place, their legal position is weak. "The law seems to be wholly on the side of the person who can produce evidence that the character was recognizable as his. It is no defence for a writer to assert in his preface that all his characters are entirely fictitious. A solicitor informed me that actions are frequently threatened by persons who profess to have been defamed by a novelist; it is a recognized form of blackmail. The only wonder is that it is not resorted to more frequently."

Besides, Mr. Paull sees little to be said for portraiture by the novelist. "His business is to create a character, and a copy cannot claim to be a creation." But is it not easy to exaggerate the sharpness of the line? How can an author "create" a character without using the knowledge of humanity he has gained from experience of men? And how sad is the author's plight if the most innocent resemblances are to be used against him in a court of law. So far as we can see, the only thing for the author to do is to refrain from writing novels.

* * *

There are other forms of literature which will sell. For example, Samuel Crowther has a new book (Stratford) entitled "Money: How to Make It, Use It, Invest It." Surely that ought to sell more copies than the most popular of novels. Have you noticed the hiatus that occurs in every account of the career of a rich man? There is always a lot about the days when he sold newspapers. Then there is a lot about how, many years later, he formed the combination that made him the Gadget King. But how did he make the money with which he made the money? Mr. Crowther sees the gap but he doesn't fill it. "Men never get wealthy merely by saving. . . . For unless one first learns how to earn money there will be none to save." That seems reasonable, doesn't it? "By no means all successful men of the pioneer type have been hard workers; some have been : ost indolent." We like that; that's a good thought to leave us with.

Some of our best critics and severest pals have been complaining because we sometimes use dots instead of thoughts. . . We file a demurrer. . . We use the dot when the thought requires it. . . We saw a long complaint the other day in an advertising men's magazine about the use of dots. . . Ignorance, the writer called it. . . And he said, "Leave us consider the matter." . . .

An Illustration by Bernard Westmacott for 'You Make Your Own Luck,' by Elsie Singmaster, the August Choice of the Junior Literary Guild for Girls of 12 to 16, Published by Longmans Green.

The Middle Ages Illuminated

The Middle Ages, by Edward Maslin Hulme. New York: Holt. $5.50.

HE WHO would write the history of the Middle Ages presumes much. Many have attempted it; few have measurably succeeded. Mere historical method expertly employed will not suffice. Chronological data tell no tale. A review of legacies is insufficient. Indeed, James Anthony Froude, to whom history was not a "science" but a dramatization, asserted that it would never be done adequately. Perhaps not, for he set the writer a task virtually impossible to perform, namely, to recapture and transmute those fugitive forces such as Henry Osborn Taylor so admirably sketches in his work, "The Medieval Mind"—to find the living original of a human society in all its variant attitudes of thought and outlook, the life and faith, the laughter and tears and aspirations of a people set in a microcosm now vanished quite away, like Prospero's actors when the revels are ended.

Professor Hulme's contribution to the subject is constructive, inspiring. It is a book for the public and not merely a manual of instruction. His volume is based upon the outlines of the Middle Ages by George Lincoln Burr of Cornell. "From him," writes Professor Hulme, "I learned that there is no insight without sympathy, without the power to feel with others, not necessarily for them, to put ourselves into their place, to penetrate below differences to our common nature and our common needs."

In this the author has succeeded. He has not chronicled the great epic work on the Middle Ages for all time, but he has done his work with something of genius in it. His limitations are not those of the pedagogue, the didactic dispenser of opinion, twisting facts to fit a prejudice. He would pick the flower without crushing it, state a truth without distorting it. Imagination is held in leash by sympathy and sincerity. Inferences and deductions are drawn from an intuitive faculty always questing for the fair and reasonable statement. The result is a presentation comprehensive in theme, authentic in scholarship and charming in diction which is often dramatic, always interesting.

The book takes a new approach in emphasizing the importance of the dissolution of the Roman Empire with relation to the rise and spread of Christianity. Probably no denominational churchman would consider Professor Hulme's chapters on the early church adequate to explain a particular creed or dogma, and certainly it would not satisfy those who like to view religious experience through the waning twilight of material evolution. Observations concerning Biblical authorship are refreshingly careful and judicious on the subject of that expansive playground technically known as the "Higher Criticism."

That the idea of creed early became the dominating note in religion and that the Roman environment is institutional rather than religious, uniting "all the essential rites and fruitful ideas of pagan religious thought and feeling," are two representative points developed by the author. It is a picture of third and fourth century evolvement of orthodox Christianity deriving from the echoes of antique paganism and a patristic theology sifted through a Latin medium. In the foreground of this picture goes on the obscuration of primitive Christianity by those whose work was uniformly more identified in councils and definitions of the letter than in an exemplification of the Master's teaching and example.

The glory of this work owes much to the splendid handling of the subject of feudalism, to which two-thirds of the book is devoted. The landmarks are familiar: from the end of Charlemagne's reign to the thirteenth century, best or worst of centuries, according to viewpoint. These pages read like a romance, as indeed they are, the chapters devoted to the Crusades and to the peasants being particularly stimulating. Ever there is inquiry, a searching, intellectual curiosity and conclusions that open doors on undiscovered vistas instead of closing them on further study.

If this book seems at times encyclopædic, a bit lacking in smooth running development of the theme, one is reminded that history must be set down with reference to its high lights, else the theme's length would put the Cambridge History in eclipse and to no great advantage at that. What Professor Hulme's history suffers in compression, is recovered in directness and clarity of treatment. The book is enriched by a bibliography at the end of each chapter and by a good index.

The Story of Chicago

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

Chicago: The History of Its Reputation, by Henry Justin Smith and Lloyd Lewis. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.75.

BOOKS about Chicago multiply—and why not? No other city, in America, at any rate, furnishes so picturesque a subject. Perhaps San Francisco did before being purified by earthquake and fire. New Orleans long had an exotic quality which stimulated literary zeal. But Chicago, ever changing, differing in its characteristics today from what it was in 1900, almost as the butterfly differs from the grub which produced it, nevertheless maintains a continuity of distinction and of individuality not quite maintained elsewhere. The ugliest of cities, it is rapidly making itself the most beautiful; the most material, it nevertheless makes the most amazing contributions to the higher things of life; perhaps only in its unhappy reputation for lawlessness has there been no change. The Chicago which in 1887 executed four men for inciting the throwing of a single bomb, in 1929 had become so used to bombs that it humorously called them "pineapples," and stopped putting stories about their explosion on the first page. Withal a score or so of business men have just pledged—at the insistence of the redoubtable "Charley" Dawes—$10,000,000 toward the cost of an exposition to be held in celebration of the city's greatness in 1933. A characteristic Chicago touch is furnished by the fact that the buildings are to be on islands in Lake Michigan which at the present moment do not exist.

Two Chicago newspaper men have undertaken to tell the story of Chicago and have done it with sympathy, vivacity and substantial completeness—no one-volume work could, of course, tell it all. Of the authors, Henry Justin Smith is a lifelong Chicagoan, a veteran member of the editorial staff of the Daily News, and the author of at least two admirable novels of Chicago newspaper life. His collaborator is more of a "tenderfoot," with but 15 years of Chicago experience, which will lead "old timers" to question his capacity to write with adequate knowledge of "Billy Boyle's chophouse," the "Midway," Washington Park, the Richelieu and its Cardinal, and similar bright spots of a gayer day.

Betwixt them the twain have produced a book of engrossing interest to Chicagoans and all who know the city. A vivacious literary style and a sure journalistic sense of the interesting and picturesque combine to make the portly volume readable from title page to colophon. Perhaps, indeed, the literary activities of the city suffer from understatement. Two detached paragraphs virtually include all that is said on this subject, while pages are given to gangsters, racketeers and the proceedings of "Big Bill" Thompson. Possibly it is because that is the way Chicago writers depict it to the world that the city enjoys its present ill-repute. With Henry B. Fuller, Hamlin Garland, George Ade, Edith Wyatt, Harriet Monroe, Peter Dunne, Carl Sandburg, Vachel Lindsay, Edgar Lee Masters, Sherwood Anderson and Emerson Hough to its credit—to name but a few—Chicago may well lay claim to be the birthplace of a real school of literary thought and expression, even if its writers had to go to New York to get their books published.

But the Chicago mind operates that way—yielding to an "inferiority complex" when the finer side of its activities is under consideration, but intensely voluble on its grosser side. Some years ago several score of Chicagoans gathered at a New York club to do honor to Brand Whitlock—a Chicago product—on his first American appearance after his notable diplomatic service at Brussels. In all the oratory that enlivened the occasion the one utterance that aroused Chicago cheers was George Ade's reference to "the days when Chicagoans were learning to wear evening clothes . . . in the evening." The allusion to a famous incident of the World's Fair year when a distinguished capitalist greeted a visiting French delegation in full regalia of swallow-tail and white waistcoat at 10 in the morning delighted Chicagoans who had listened with ill-concealed boredom to praises of their city's greatness.

Shrewdly the authors of this volume look past and through the passing turmoil of lawlessness, corrupt politics, gang rule and monopoly aggression to the irresistible force behind it all. What counts? they ask. "Dreams matter . . . the future; that's it. And the red blood in our veins. And the keen, quick actions into which our lake winds urge us. And the strength to 'put things across.' We'll all be philosophers and scholars some day; but now it's too early. Right now we work and we tackle the impossible. 'What did 'our Carter' say?

"'The audacity of Chicago has chosen a star—and knows nothing that it cannot accomplish.'"

A Gentle Savage

Andrew Jackson, the Gentle Savage, by David Karsner. New York: Brentano. $3.50.

BIOGRAPHY seems to be becoming more and more popular. That elusive and much-sought-for individual, the general reader—for it is he, not the specialist, who is responsible for large sales—wants to read the lives of political and literary figures as well as fiction. It is still the fashion to make popular biography interesting rather than definite or sound. To this literature Mr. Karsner has added a volume on Jackson.

There is hardly a more picturesque figure in American political life. Lawyer, duelist, soldier, governor, senator, a presidential candidate who with a plurality of electoral votes failed to win in the House of Representatives, then a President for two terms—this bare outline by no means even suggests the drama of his life. There were great issues to the fore while he was President. One of those issues—the relation of the national Government to the banking system of the country—is still important, although its aspects have changed vastly. This rough, uncouth, and not wholly literate (in the conventional sense) President had society in Washington to deal with. His was a figure which lends itself easily to the "new biography." Biographers do not need to exaggerate their tints. All they need to do is to describe the man.

Mr. Karsner has worked hard on the available materials. Jackson has been the subject of two full-length, "scholarly" biographies—those by James Parton in 1860 and by Prof. John Spencer Bassett fifty years later. Professor Bassett, moreover, edited Jackson's correspondence. Biographies of his contemporaries are numerous. Mr. Karsner has mastered these materials. He has dealt with them for the most part in an interesting way. The chief grievance the reader will have against him is his apparently incurable penchant for the use of the present tense. It becomes monotonous.

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BUMPUS

The Author of "Cranford"

Mrs. Gaskell, by A. Stanton Whitfield. London: George Routledge. 7s. 6d. net.

READERS of "Cranford" who feel like personal friends of the people in the Old World village of Knutsford constitute a numerous and almost world-wide society. Even if one has not read "Wives and Daughters" and "Sylvia's Lovers," which Mr. Whitfield selects as Mrs. Gaskell's two other works most deserving of the attention of posterity (following here the weighty authority of Henry James), one can still be a good Cranfordite—or should one say Gaskellite? Whereas you cannot possibly be a sound Janeite if you are content to read only one of Miss Austen's novels.

The reason for this must be that Mrs. Gaskell is among those friendly authors whose likable personality and the range of whose genius are adequately represented by a very small but very good portion of their work. The majority of Lamb's admirers find the best of him in a selection of essays, the majority of which are "Elia's," and yet Lamb is on a much bigger scale than Mrs. Gaskell.

It is safe to say that all true Gaskellites will enjoy Mr. Whitfield's book where he is biographical and allusive, tracing the effects of Mrs. Gaskell's readings of Jane Austen and the Brontës (he gives us the pretty idea that she was a sort of happy Emily Brontë), and presenting snapshot views of admiring friends she made in men of the caliber of Leigh Hunt, Ruskin and Charles Dickens, who as editor of "Household Words" deserves the credit of instigating her to expand a sketch into a series which in volume form made the "Cranford" we know.

Encouraged by Dickens

It was after he had read her much discussed novel "Mary Barton" that the reformer novelist wrote to her. His letter is one of the many pleasantly appropriate things quoted by Mr. Whitfield. "I do honestly know," he wrote, "that there is no living English writer whose aid I would desire to enlist in preference to the authoress of "Mary Barton" (a book that most profoundly affected and impressed me). I venture to ask you whether you can give me any hope that you will write a short tale, or any number of tales, for the projected pages" (of "Household Words"). Mrs. Gaskell's first contribution to the new periodical, "Lizzie Leigh," for which, we learn, Boz paid £20, appeared in the first number, March, 1850.

What appealed to Dickens, and to many other fine spirits of the time, in Mrs. Gaskell's work was the devotion of the writer to poor and ill-used people. Her deep sympathies evoked, she wrote with a warmth which seems only gradually to have become art such as is attained in "Cranford." Her good-hearted concern for other people's welfare is well reflected in various letters quoted in this biographical sketch, and it helps to explain how personal sincerity can contribute to the value of literature.

Critical Ineptitude

If Mr. Whitfield had confined himself to displaying his intimate knowledge of the temperament of Mrs. Gaskell and the literature throwing light on her life and work, one could have nothing but praise for his book. But it is a fact that he is tempted occasionally to utter judgments intended to be critical, and then he is often sadly inept when he is not merely repeating a reliable opinion. This critical ineptitude, which is not uncommon to writers who may be quite scholarly but unused to getting things into critical perspective, comes out most frequently in the form of forced comparisons. Who would believe that this sensitive admirer could find in Cranford "something of the vigor of Swift"? Similarly, the comparisons made with Thomas Hardy have the effect of being mostly irrelevant. And whatever does such a statement as this mean: "Although not a first-rate novelist like Fielding, Scott or Thackeray, she produced first-rate novels"?

But these curious remarks, of which there are a good many, need not spoil the reader's enjoyment of a book that is clearly the fruit of love and much labor. The bibliographical lists in the appendices are useful, especially those showing Mrs. Gaskell's contributions to books and periodicals, and the biographical and critical notices which have been written about her.

R. L. M.

Consider Parnassus

The Good Estate of Poetry, by Chauncey Brewster Tinker. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.

PROFESSOR TINKER takes a long view in his reflections upon poetry. Admitting that he admires some modern poetry, he insists upon examining it all against the background of the tradition of English poetry; assured of the high office of the poets, he nevertheless is convinced that the reader fulfills no less important a part in the creative act. So with cool and seasoned judgment he writes in "The Good Estate of Poetry" about the sources of poetry, the relation between poetry and nationalism, between poetry and faith, between poetry and the reader.

That there is such a thing as "an American movement" of any consequence he greatly doubts. Nor does he believe it will come until poets think less about locality and more about poetry. Americans cannot, even if they would, escape from their nation and their age, but the greatest authors have ever been freebooters, helping themselves to the good things of their neighbors and the wisdom of their ancestors. The source of the material does not matter, provided it be transmuted into poetry. The poet "may lay his scene in the mountains of the moon or confine himself to the sidewalks of New York, provided only he remains true to the Lord of Parnassus."

As Professor Tinker considers the modern temper from his professional chair at Yale, he observes many poets trying to be lyric about the general futility of things. That cannot last long. Negativeness, he thinks, will cause barrenness. Between a firmly rooted faith and the high estate of poetry he finds a vital relation. If the modern world has come to feel that already "there are few things it really is worth while to write, it is reasonable to assume that there will be fewer all the time, and that at last there will be nothing worth writing about." In spite of the sophistication of the modern poet, the human heart insists upon soaring.

Moreover, if the poet persists in holding a superior or defiant attitude toward his readers—as some poets do—we shall reach a state where there is a supply of poetry but no demand for it. For the sake of the plain reader, unversed in subtleties, Professor Tinker wishes there might be more poetry of a less exotic type. "I am not asking for less poetry of a subtle kind," he declares, "but for more poetry of the simple sort, in order that readers who might have been won by Gray and Burns and Cowper may not come to feel that the atmosphere of Parnassus is too rarefied for them to breathe." Professor Tinker sees the plain man bewildered by the poetry of our day, coming to the conclusion that poetry is only for a select few and shunning it as something beyond him.

Perhaps this is not to be taken too seriously; it is probably his way of poking fun at the extremists who seem to make a virtue of unintelligibility.

There is much that is comforting about these essays on poetry, for they are grounded on something stable—as much as anything relating to an art can be. With his long vision Professor Tinker sees that fads and movements have raged and passed, that literary tides have ebbed and flowed, and that the age-old experiences of mankind have after all furnished the material for the most significant poetry. "A lifelong student of poetry who has given his allegiance to the great writers of the past becomes a little carefree in his judgments of contemporary literature. . . . As time passes, such a reader comes to feel that in literature as in life nothing matters much except one's faith and one's friends. And in literature as in life one may do worse than to cast in his lot with aristocracy."

Ten to One in Sweden, by Paddy Sylvanus (London: Hodder & Stoughton. 8s. 6d.) tells of an Englishwoman who went as governess to the family of a Swedish professor. Her portrait of the society she finds there is clear cut, and so are those of individuals. That of the professorinnan in particular shows with some depth the character of a shrewd, dominating, yet kindly and sincere woman, who rules her household without making herself disliked, and yet has sufficient breadth to make the stranger feel herself welcome, and to make her task more easy. Through the book runs the trace of the struggle of this Englishwoman against propaganda from the schools and universities. The "ten to one" of the title refers to the majority of her pupils whom she might rely upon finding against her in this struggle. Through it all her patience with her opponents and her appreciation of their good qualities is evidence of a remarkable character. Whether it be fact or fiction—and there is nothing in the book to say which we are to believe—the author is to be congratulated on a penetrating study.

A Young Jew Decides

The Boy Prophet, by Edmond Fleg. New York: Dutton. $2.

WITH penetration and with sustained beauty of style Edmond Fleg has presented the inner experiences of a Jewish boy of the intellectual, unorthodox class. Claude Levy happened to belong to a family that had been citizens of France for several generations; he himself was brought up in the shadow of Notre Dame, but his dilemma is in essence the dilemma of many other Jews the world over.

Claude's first knowledge of his racial inheritance came when a priest stopped to remark upon the child's resemblance to pictures of the infant Jesus and asked his name. "He is a little Jew," said his nurse. "What a pity," said the Father.

What was a little Jew? And why was it a pity? The boy began to question. He is French, his father is at the front with the French army. Does Jew refer to race, or a society, or a religion?

Here and there he picks up information. His small neighbor Mariette tells him that little Jews are unhappy because they get no presents on Christmas, because they are being punished for something their people did centuries ago. Mariette is sorry for Claude and will help him become a Roman Catholic. Claude tries, but he cannot quite accept her faith.

His schoolmate Marnier wants him to be a Scout. Perhaps that will cure his loneliness and his feeling that he is without roots. He is interested, he learns the Scout law, and cheerfully does his daily good deed, acquires knowledge of knots and fire-building and wood lore. He is a good Scout, but it is not enough for the little Jew, who must think as well as act.

He will become an orthodox Jew, to the polite amusement of his parents. He will learn the 613 commandments and prepare his Bar-Mitzvah. The wonder and the beauty of tradition and of the Scriptures are disclosed to him, at the same time with much that is trivial.

His parents discuss music and philosophy instead of religion. His father says, "Remember this all your life: There are no more Jews, there are no more Christians. . . . There are men!" Father and mother wonder how long it will be before their son has passed through his "religious phase," but he knows that it is more than a phase.

Then there is Mariette, whom he is sure he wants to marry when he grows up. "You will be my wife, Mariette! Swear that you will be my wife." "Be quiet! . . . It is a sin, a great sin. A Jew and a Christian!" She will pray for the Jews all her life but she cannot marry one.

Then Claude hears of Palestine and the new return to Zion, and he is carried away by the vision of a land where the Jews shall have not only a religion and a racial heritage, but a national life as well. His eyes are opened and he knows now what he wants to do. He wants to preach to his people about their Messiah, "the Messiah of Peace and Justice, so that their religion may be the Messiah's religion; that all men, one day, may be prophets of the Messiah, and that the Messiah should come, that he should come!"

He will tell his father and mother and they will help. Or will they? Will they only smile and will his father say in that amused, polite way of his, "Do you know what profession my son has chosen? He wants to be a prophet!"

"The Boy Prophet," written in French, with the exactitude, brevity and restraint of the best French style, has been admirably translated into English by D. L. Orna, so well that the reader is not conscious of its being a translation. From beginning to end it is written in a strictly subjective manner, entirely in the form of a monologue. The boy talks with himself, and as he talks reveals himself and his surroundings. The emotional appeal of the book is all the greater because there are no mouthings or beating of the breast. To many Jews it must have the poignancy of a personal experience; to the Gentile it brings a widening of sympathy and comprehension. None of this would be fully realized, however, keenly as M. Fleg might perceive it, had he not employed a delicacy reaching almost to perfection in developing his theme.

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THE HOME FORUM

From the Mountains

There is great easing of the heart and cumulance of comfort on high hills."

THE day when one's thoughts begin to dwell with imaginative longing on some particular place, however distant it may be, however unlikely it may seem that we should ever reach it, it is as if we had already set out on a thought-journey toward it; and quite possibly at long last that thought-journey may change and become a journey in outward fact. So I meditated, on the grassy slopes of my desired mountain, having climbed triumphantly at last to the col just below the far-famed summit. Rising from steep emerald grassland, Jaman's little weathered peak tops the beautiful valley of Les Avants and after looking out, for a week, at its last almost perpendicular stair-pathway, at the bright grassland hung like rich tapestry from its vast rock walls, tapestry powdered over here and there with rose and tawny patches of bright flowers and adorned with the tiny dwellings of summer herdsmen, I had persuaded my companion to set out early in the morning and climb the footpath leading up to that higher world. From our abode, already well on the way to the mountain's secret sanctuary, we had not a great way to climb.

There on the topmost grassland, with the fair Lac Léman far below us, we sat in the sunshine with a whole mountain day before us and nothing to do save think mountain thoughts. Then it was that I began to remember not only old fancies about mountains in general but dreams about this particular peak which I had reached after years of quiet longing. For it was actually as a child in a city schoolroom in England and at a poetry lesson that it seemed to me I had begun today's adventure.

It was nearing holiday time and, as was the custom, we were sewing and listening to reading at the same time. Matthew Arnold was the poet chosen—a favorite of mine when I was a serious fifteen—and I remember the occasion because the kind reader was so startled and, I expect, pleased when a small girl looked up from the doll's outfit she was fashioning, and in answer to a question repeated that lovely poem (I quote from memory), "Yes! on the sea of life enisled." The occasion must have led to further study of Matthew Arnold, for it was then I learned how that poet loved to climb the heights around Les Avants and to sit, as I sat now, on Jaman. So, just for a moment, even so long ago, I must have thought of the peak, picturing it to myself, as we all picture the incredibly steep and romantic mountain tops of our dreams—

Bright crystal cliff on bright cliff piled,
Radiant with rays that have no peer.

In later schooldays, I drew nearer still to Jaman, for I remember sailing along the lake far below and being told to look up and locate the famous rock needle.

Yes, looking backward is a good occupation on occasions, nor could a better type of reverie be found to suit a mountainside, for, while gathering quite innocent bouquets of wide-eyed lovely blossoms, with ferny green foliage, one can revolve grateful memories and marvel at the protection afforded even to one's dreams, as well as rejoice over the marvel which has made it possible to walk on famous hilltops long desired.

But what of one's thoughts if one stays a while on a mountain top? Well, if there are other mountains and higher in sight, there will be little sense of achievement. For a little while one may sit down, but only to look away toward those fairy ranges that bound the view. And this is exactly what happened to the two travelers on Jaman. Seated at a vantage point from whence might be seen the famous valley of the Rhone, the great rock fortresses of Savoy rising above the lake and the snow-capped ranges beyond these lovely hills; quite independently of one another, we began to think. "There is the country where we should be, up there, in sight of the pure snow fields, the dazzling ice-serraces and the crystal rivers that run frozen in and out among the glittering, sculptured rocks." And presently, making our thoughts known to one another, we begin to wonder if, in a day or two, we could not set out on a further journey, take mules where railroads ended, lodge in some remote village and climb still higher, so coming nearer to those vaster peaks. Which I suppose is an allegory, the divine beauty of purity and loftiness, ever calling us higher. The solitude of the great mountain, its peace, the noble vistas seen from the summit, the freer air which meets the ascending traveler—all these things and many more have become part of the very fabric of poetry and religion.

The love of looking upward which may naturally be considered as a preliminary to climbing upward, and of course, to flying upward, is certainly an instinct deep set in human hearts, for wherever there is something above him to which he may look up, there a man's eyes will find pleasure in resting, there he will dwell in imaginative moments. In countries where great mountain ranges stand heaped against the sky he has no need for towers, for day by day the distant peaks attract his gaze and draw his thoughts toward their lone summits and the heavens that lie beyond. Such thoughts will come to one willy-nilly if one goes a-mountaineering and they will not leave one sitting still, even on a hilltop as delightful as Jaman.

In due course that further and more adventurous journey which had smitten the fancy of both myself and my companion was undertaken and it is from distant Velais that I send my completed mountain message. A blue sky is overhead and close at hand are pure snow-covered peaks, steep jagged rocks and great glaciers that, crawling like crumpled frozen rivers, drop in silence down the channels they have cut for themselves. But even here, thought still flies upward and looking along the village street I see the guides stand deep in conversation with those who, having climbed so high, are still unsatisfied and tomorrow will set out again to reach those last shining snow caps.

G. T.

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Port of London

To Londoners who dwell west of Aldgate Pump the river is nothing; it makes no part of their mental picture of London; unless perchance their Chelsea windows overlook the mirror of the sunset. When they think of the Thames, they think of Richmond, Henley, Shiplake, Mortlake, Sonning, and the rest of the bead-roll of pleasant names charged with happy memories. But upon the flood coiling beneath the London bridges burdened with impetuous tugs and drowsy barges, Londoners look askance. There are millions living within hearing of the steamers' sirens to whom it has never occurred to embark upon the river in a boat. They are dimly apprehensive of the powerful tide, sweeping up for five hours and down for seven, every day and night, with a twenty-foot fall and rise. Besides, nobody takes a boat. It is not done.

Nevertheless, it can be done. And once afloat upon the broad stream, you pass into another world which is not London, though it is in the heart of London. On either hand, remote and silent, tall buildings and distant spires; but with the myriad crowded streets which lie over there, we have no more to do. We have passed to the lift and the breath of open water and the further sea.

We are made one, also, with that strange brotherhood of the river which prevails from Teddington to the Nore; provided, that is, you know how to behave. There are rules to be observed. There is the Rule of the Road, which is international. There is the Rule of Courtesy, which allows plain language if the Rule of the Road is infringed. There is the Rule of Help. If you want a tow against the tide, you but have to sheer alongside a tug (if you can, for she will not stop), heave a rope and make fast. A trifling compliment in silver at the end is understood. Put a man across the river and he will pay you twopence, and refusal of the fare is not permitted. The vigilant, silent River Police, sliding by in a black motor-boat, are your friends.

And then you go down between the shores of a new city: a city of wharves, docks, warehouses, canals, cranes, steamers, masts, wooden houses tottering on piles, mud, and factories. That is the city east of Aldgate Pump: a city as unknown as Baghdad to the western city. It is grim and squalid, but it is Port of London, the port from which men and ships depart to every ocean, and to which they return from every quarter of the globe.—L. COPE CORNFORD, in "Interpretations."

Fish and a Song

Helo, whose father has a push cart down in Hester Street, spends most of his vacation there. It is his eighth summer among the hawkers' wares—the pots and pans, the secondhand finery, the cheap vegetables—as well as the begrimed cats of that narrow, crowded lane. But more fascinating than all that to him is the initiation into the business world which he has experienced this summer. He is old enough to be necessary to his father, the fish peddler.

He comes leaping into Hester Street every morning with three or four of his friends. They are the future men of a dark, thriving race like his own. But they are not of his race. At first they scorned this discrepancy and called him "Hebo." But by and by their affectionate Italian tongue changed this to what sounds like "Helo."

It is their habit to escort him, if anything as desultory and prankish as their advance through Hester Street can be called that, as far as his father's cart before reluctantly leaving him to his professional career. Arriving at this point, they do not leave him at once. With Helo, they peer critically into his father's kegs of squid and tile fish, uttering unmistakable sounds of hunger and staring, with longing in their eyes, at Helo's grown-up gestures with customers.

Helo assumes responsibility manfully. He imagines that he sees a dangerous indifference sliding over his father's placid face, as he sits in the sun, innocuously presiding at the head of his cart. His father was once a true son of commerce but now he seems no longer harassed by the competitive instinct.

Across the narrow pavement is Matta, bold-voiced and never still. He shifts this way and that, drawing himself up with a graceful strength as if he were about to render a solo, and calling into all directions,

"Two cents, two cents, two cents, some for three, nice oranges!"

Matta's voice can always be heard above the others. Then there is the stout vegetable woman who frowns at passers-by and resorts to coercive measures.

"Come now," she says, nodding her head vigorously in the direction of her own cart, "here they are—spinach, cauliflower, beets and peas. Come now!"

The shoppers straggle along, hatless women often accompanied by three or four children, each. The exception is a young woman whose hand is linked with that of a beautiful child, whose plain clothes, far from suggesting pathos, only serve to do justice to a face of Raphaelesque appeal. She appears interested in a strangely shaped yellow squash. Then suddenly the attention of everyone is diverted from the carts, as a radio introduces a song that was last year's favorite in Broadway.

Helo's eyes grow tense as he challenges a second-story window. Then he joins in a bit violently:

"The flowers in spring,
The robins that sing,
The sunbeams that shine. . . .
They're yours, they're mine,
And love can come to everyone."

Helo's voice has soared above Matta's. Inspired by this success, he works busily, improving the order of things on his father's cart. His father smiles philosophically. At the age of two one finds a great deal to do, chiefly in undoing the work of others. At eight, the habit is not quite outgrown. Helo nearly upsets a pail of small, scaly fish in his enthusiasm. How disappointing to him if he were to think any of these lively movements unnecessary. Helo's father appears to sleep.

"Fresh fish, Madam?"

The woman with the little girl has stopped. Having addressed her as the merchants in Grand Street do, Helo continues to be politely alert. He brings up a dripping specimen, poised on a wooden ladle. But the fish is not a success, æsthetically, and the woman draws away.

Matta does not appear to have watched the transaction, but his percussive voice easily diverts the attention to oranges. But he, too, has a competitor. Next to him is a white-haired merchant of silks. Around a pyramid of cardboard he has stretched a piece of gayly-threaded brocade.

"A bargain," he says, stroking the silk.

The shopper here is everyone's hope. If she may not find the fish she seeks, let her buy a silk dress or in fact any one of the bargains that the genius of a summer day has brought forth. Such is commerce in childlike Hester Street.

But Helo's black eyes have sharpened. Every nuance of this nearly averted sale has impressed him. He dips down for the handsomest fish he can find, sniffing of it judiciously. Then with a confident shout, he offers it. But the woman is only vaguely interested. She has sighted another fish peddler.

Helo has one last hope. So far it has all been a silly game. How often he has watched his father soothe a doubting customer.

"Do you want it—cheap?" he asks. The woman's expression changes and Helo, with a manly movement, throws the fish onto the scales.

They talk prices and an adroit debate follows. Helo's father jumps from his stool to name an irresistible figure. His heavy arm moves excitedly. There is not another fish in Hester Street as good, as cheap. The argument totters to its end. But the fish withstands it all, even a last withering glance from the woman, who buys it.

Helo wraps it up tunefully.

"'The flowers in spring,'—fresh fish right here, Madam,—'the robins that sing, the sunbeams that shine—'"

A cat at his feet sniffs insinuatingly. Without ceasing the song Helo scrapes up a fishy morsel from the bottom of one of the kegs.

"'They're yours, they're mine, and love can come to everyone,'—here you are, Maizie, stand up for it.'"

Maizie, at once more cheerful, complies.

The Travel Bureau

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Where in the Egyptian starlight, beside an antique fane,
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We sell you here exotic sights, exotic tastes and smells,
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A gondola in moonlight upon the Grand Canal.

Cakes for two at Rumpelmayer's, or Marseilles' bouillebaisse,
The scent of Scottish heather, the perfume fields of Grasse,
Sandalwood and jasmine, rose gardens in Kashmir,
And cherry blooms in Nippon, all these we sell you here.

Here is the salt and rolling sea, the spindrift's stinging whips,
The Indian Ocean's peacock blue, the wizardry of ships,
The screaming, veering ivory gulls, the hurtling albatross,
The glowing phosphorescent wake, the blazing Southern Cross.

Take here your flying carpet to the lands of high romance,
And sail with Drake the Spanish Main, or ride with the Maid in France,
For sea and land are calling, so with the break of day
Unroll the magic fabric and fly far, far away!

CHARLES GRENVILLE WILSON.

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"The Back Gate." From a Woodcut by L. Roy Davies.

THE woodcuts made by L. Roy Davies are characterized by surety of handling. From the very start, in 1922, of his endeavors with the box wood and the graver, he has gripped the essential requisite for proper rendering of his subject by this medium.

In this instance of "The Back Gate," he has brought to view a scene familiar to all in Australia who have gone beyond the narrow confines of the cities. Here we have the home of the small settler, the orchardist, or the dairyman; the indigenous wattle or golden acacia in full bloom, and that touch of nature, the owner yarning over the gate with a man with a bushman's kettle, all combining to make a truly Australian picture.

This nicely grouped composition, allied to the clever graver work, is a pleasing example of the work of an accomplished artist who has mastered his form.

Eynhallow for Birds

As the Norsemen of old named this tiny island, so the name remains to the present day—Holy Isle. A long green island, set in a stormy turbulent sea, whereon the monks in bygone years had built a church, with surrounding habitations for themselves, and where, nowadays, birds build their nests in the crevices of the walls. The feathered community raise their daily song of praise and gratitude within those ruined walls, and find rest and security therein.

The owner of this peaceful spot resides on the isle during the early summer months to afford such protection as is necessary to the bird population which arrives in the spring to nest there, and rear their young. Eiderducks have taken possession of the central slopes of the island, nesting in the thick grass or weeds. When their eggs have hatched, and their fluffy black ducklings are ready to go down to the sea, the mothers keep them to the quiet pools among the rocks, where they find food and shelter. Always the little party is joined by another Eiderduck, who has no family cares of her own to attend to, and who fulfills the duties of nursemaid most efficiently.

All around the cliffs bordering Eynhallow the sea birds crowd on ledges wherever there is room to make a nest and bring up a family. Unafraid, they sit on their rocks and watch the visitors, carrying on their daily affairs quite undisturbed.

On a comfortable ledge in a narrow cleft in the hillside, a Fulmar Petrel had laid her one large egg, and was sitting there half asleep in the afternoon sun, while her mate flew constantly past her to see how she fared, sometimes alighting beside here for a few moments' conversation, a happy, contented couple, taking no notice of their audience sitting on the opposite slope, watching them with great enjoyment. A sense of loving care and protection pervaded the scene and as evening drew on, and long shadows traced themselves across the slopes of the island, the wonderful brooding peace of Eynhallow gained in intensity. In the early hours of the day before the world was astir, and again when dusk began to fall, seals swam in from the sea and lay sleeping on the low rocks bordering the eastern shore. Here they could be heard conversing with each other in those soft tones that are almost like the notes of a song, swelling at times to a full chorus, accompanied by the deep diapason of the surf washing on the cliffs with the ebb and flow of the tide.

ПРАВИЛЬНОЕ РАССУЖДЕНИЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

"ТОГДА придите и рассудим." Так говорил голос Бога, бесконечной мудрости, через пророка Исаию. Рассуждение, несомненно, является удивительной человеческой способностью. Все мы прекрасно понимаем, что если при известных обстоятельствах мы перестали бы рассуждать, то мы избегли бы многих неразумных поступков; и что наша способность рассуждать правильно пропорциональна нашему пониманию. Отмечая отличительную особенность этого факта автор Притчей Соломоновых, говорил: "Приобретай мудрость и всем именем твоим приобретай разум (понимание)."

Что-же это такое, что может быть понято? Только то, что истинно. И только то может быть истинным, что знает Бог; так как Бог, всеведущий Разум, знает все, что действительно существует. Не может существовать ничего, чего не знал-бы всеведущий Разум. "Разум Его неизмерим," говорит Библия. Мы рассуждаем, поэтому, правильно в той степени, в какой мы рассуждаем с точки зрения того, что знает Бог.

Христос Иисус сказал, что Бог есть Дух; таким образом, если материя противоположна Духу, то Бог может знать материю не больше, чем свет может знать тьму. Мы не можем, поэтому, рассуждать правильно, если мы пытаемся рассуждать с материальной точки зрения. Христианская Наука показывает нам, что, так как Бог есть Дух, бесконечный Разум, то Его творение должно состоять из духовных идей. Кроме того, так как божественный Разум бесконечен, то Разум или Дух является единственным творцом или причиною. В действительности, поэтому, не существует ничего, кроме бесконечного Разума и его бесконечного творения, состоящего из духовных идей. Для каждой идеи Бог имеет надлежащее место и каждую идею Он держит на своем месте. Он всегда выражает преизбыток добра и рассматривает Свое творение, как сознательно выражающее этот преизбыток. Он рассматривает всякую идею, как идею, выражающую совершенную Жизнь, и сознающую, что она так и поступает. Он смотрит на все свои идеи, как на любящие и достойные любви, как на "Свою всемирную семью", содержимую по выражению Мгз. Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, стр. 577), "в евангелии Любви."

Истина бытия является единственною основою для правильного рассуждения. Стремиться смотреть так как Бог смотрит, значит рассуждать правильно; и это правильное рассуждение будет направлять нас ца то, чтобы делать только то, что правильно (хорошо). Христианская Наука показывает, что это истинное рассуждение открывает действие духовного закона, который распознавали пророки, и который Христос Иисус сделал очевидным путем уничтожения греха, болезни и расстройства всякого рода.

Как бы, может быть, ни казалось это идеалистическим, пусть, каждый, искренне стремящийся к истине, проверит это рассуждение, и он обнаружит, что хорошие результаты будут находится в соответствии с его искренностью и его пониманием истины бытия. Когда верность (идеалистическому) пониманию Бога и Его творения, состоящего из духовных идей, увеличится, то он будет в состоянии представлять и более удивительные доказательства правильности такого понимания; так как Учитель говорил что тот, кто уверовал т. е. понял, как он творит свои великие дела, будет в состоянии делать их таким же образом. Изучающий (истину бытия) обнаружит, что кротость смирение и терпение дадут ему возможност постичь истинную природу Бога и Его творения.

Что Иисус рассуждал исходя из положения, что Бог, Дух есть все, видно из его исцеления слепого. Ученики Его, рассуждая с человеческой точки зрения, спросили, этот-ли человек согрешил или родители его. Учитель, рассуждая с истинной, духовной точки зрения, ответил, что ни тот, другие не согрешили; и затем уничтожил веру в слепоту. Учитель видел совершенного человека, Божьих рук творение, и поэтому ему не нужно было доискиваться до причины кажущейся слепоты. Он видел истинную сущность человека, как выявление Разума, Духа, и, следовательно, существо, сознающее, что совершенные аттрибуты Бога, Духа всегда проявляются через человека.

Изучение четырех Евангелий показывает, что Христос Иисус всегда рассуждал, исходя из истинного положения, что Бог есть все. Когда он говорил человеку, беспомощно лежавшему при купели "Вифезда" и бывшему в таком состоянии тридцать восемь лет, "Встань, возьми постель твою и ходи", то он рассуждал с точки зрения совершенного Разума. Если бы он рассуждал с материальной точки зрения, то он смотрел-бы на беспомощного человека так же, как последний смотрел на самого себя и сочувствовал-бы ложному чувству страдания. В своем наказе, "Не судите по наружности, но судите судом праведным", Иисус указал на необходимость смотреть на все правильно, подобно тому, как Бог, Дух смотрит на свое духовное творение. В виду того, что Христос Иисус судил всегда правильно, он был господином всякого положения; и в той мере, в какой мы будем стараться судить судом праведным, мы также будем проявлять дарованное Богом человеку господство.

Тысячи из тех, которые хотя бы один раз были в рабском подчинении болезни и греха благодарят за то, что они были приведены к восприятию вдохновенных слов Mary Baker Eddy (Science and Health стр. 492): "Так как для правильного рассуждения должен быть в уме только один факт, а именно духовное существование", ибо они обнаружили, что рассуждение, имеющее своим исходным пунктом духовное существование, освобождает их от ложных убеждений (верований) и их последствий.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Admiral de Ruyter

(Portrait)

The figure of the Christian warrior will always be an attractive and an impressive one. Rarely has it been so completely realized as in De Ruyter. The testimony of his contemporaries as well as of his own letters and journals and of his recorded sayings all reveal a singularly pure and harmonious nature. His simple belief in God's actual guidance enabled him to assume authority with unfailing dignity and at the same time to remain true to the humble traditions of his family. According to Brandt:

His life was a mirror of all Christian virtues, courteous towards friends, kindly towards strangers, merciful towards the unhappy, and in all his conduct Godfearing; his greatest pleasures he found in church and in hearing edifying sermons, not only on Sundays, but also on week days. Most of the day he spent in reading Holy Writ, and he was rarely with other books. Sometimes he sat for hours with his wife and niece while they were busy sewing linen and read aloud to them some chapter from God's Word, or sang some psalm with them, having a fair ability in singing and a good voice—PROFESSOR P. GEYL, in the *Gazette de Hollande*.

Right Reasoning

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"COME now, and let us reason together." So spoke the voice of God, infinite wisdom, through the prophet Isaiah. Reason is certainly a wonderful human faculty. All of us realize that had we stopped to reason in certain situations, many an unwise act would have been avoided; and one's ability to reason aright is in proportion to his understanding. The writer of Proverbs, discerning this fact, said, "Get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding."

What is it that can be understood? Only that which is true. And only that can be true which God knows; for God, the all-knowing Mind, knows all that really is. There can be nothing which the all-knowing Mind does not understand. "His understanding is infinite," the Bible tells us. We are reasoning aright, then, just to the degree that we are reasoning from the standpoint of what God knows.

Christ Jesus said that God is Spirit; so, since matter is the opposite of Spirit, God cannot know matter any more than light can know darkness. We cannot, then, be reasoning correctly if we are trying to reason from a material standpoint. Christian Science shows us that since God is Spirit, or infinite Mind, His creation must consist of spiritual ideas. Further, because divine Mind is infinite, Mind or Spirit is the only creator or cause. Nothing, then, really exists but infinite Mind and its infinite creation of spiritual ideas. God has the right place for each idea and holds each idea there. He expresses an abundance of good at all times, and sees His creation as consciously expressing this abundance. He sees each idea as expressing perfect Life, and conscious that it is so doing. He sees all His ideas as loving and lovable, as "His universal family," in the words of Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 577) "held in the gospel of Love."

The truth of being is the only basis for right reasoning. To endeavor to see as God sees, is to reason aright; and this right reasoning will lead us to do what is right. Christian Science shows that this true reasoning reveals the operation of spiritual law, which the prophets discerned, and which Christ Jesus demonstrated in destroying sin, sickness, and all manner of discord.

However idealistic this may appear to be, let any sincere seeker for the truth try this reasoning, and he will find that, according to his sincerity and his grasp of the truth of being, will the good results be. As fidelity to the understanding of God and His creation of spiritual ideas increases, one will be enabled to make more wonderful demonstrations; for the Master said that whosoever believed, that is, understood, how he did his mighty works, would be able to do likewise. The student will find that gentleness, humility, and patience will enable him to comprehend the true nature of God and His creation.

That Jesus reasoned from the standpoint of the allness of God, Spirit, was evidenced in his healing of the blind man. His disciples, reasoning from the human standpoint, asked whether the man or his parents had sinned. The Master, reasoning from the true spiritual standpoint, said that neither had sinned; and then he destroyed the belief of blindness. The Master saw the perfect man of God's creating, and therefore did not need to find a cause for the seeming blindness. He saw the true selfhood of the man as the expression of Mind, Soul, and therefore conscious that the perfect attributes of God, Soul, are ever expressed through man.

The study of the four Gospels shows that Christ Jesus always reasoned from the true standpoint of God's allness. When he said to the man who was lying helpless by the pool of Bethesda, and who had been in that condition for thirty-eight years, "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk," he was reasoning from the standpoint of perfect Mind. Had he reasoned from the material viewpoint, he would have seen the helpless one as the latter saw himself and would have sympathized with the false sense of suffering. In his words, "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment," Jesus pointed out the necessity of seeing aright, as God, Spirit, sees His spiritual creation. Because Christ Jesus always judged rightly, he was the master of every situation; and to the degree that we endeavor to judge righteous judgment, we too shall express man's God-given dominion.

Thousands who once were in bondage to sickness and sin are grateful that they were led to accept the inspired words of Mary Baker Eddy (Science and Health, p. 492), "For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence;" for they have found that reasoning from the basis of spiritual existence frees them from false beliefs and their consequences.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

The Way

The great hearts spend few days with "No";
But fearlessly they take
The Hand, which made the rock to flow,
Held out for fullness' sake.

'Yea," "Yea" and "Yea" cries God to me,
Shall "Nay" to Him say I?
A brook that would deny the sea,
A light-drawn lark the sky?

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Watts and the English Hymn

With the work of Isaac Watts (1674-1748) a new epoch began in English Church Song. Behind it was a great personality, clear of vision, fertile of resource, dominant in leadership. And no small part of his equipment was his youthfulness. He planned and began his work in the ardor of youth, its singleness of conviction, its preference of radical remedies over compromise. . . .

In attempting now to estimate the place of Dr. Watts in the history of the English hymn, it is convenient to distinguish the bearings of his work and influence upon the development of the hymn itself, upon the production of hymns, and upon hymn singing.

As to the hymn, Watts undertook to construct congregational song de novo. He offered his System of Praise to the churches as a substitute for all that they had been accustomed to sing; and as such it came to be received in its full scope and entirety by vast numbers of people to whom the old Psalmody, or the earlier Hymnody, became as though they had never been. Even to historians of English Hymnody the work of Watts has bulked so large as to throw a deep shadow of obscurity over all his predecessors. Thus Montgomery makes the oft-quoted remark that "Watts may almost be called the inventor of hymns in our language"; regarding him as so far departing from all precedent, "that few of his compositions resemble those of his successors. Again, Mr. Horder in his Hymn Lover, calls Watts . . . "founder of English Hymnody," and claims that "what Ambrose was to the Latins; what Clement Marot was to the French; what Luther was to the Germans; that, and perhaps more, was Watts to the English." . . .

After all, the Hymn is intended to be sung. The hymn form and the writing of hymns have little significance apart from hymn singing. And it is so with the work of Dr. Watts. Whatever importance be attached to his influence upon the ideal of the English Hymn and upon hymn composition, any final estimate of his place in hymnody must be based upon the record of his success in getting his hymns sung. For that was the sum of his achievement. His greatest influence, that is to say, lay in his undoubted leadership in the establishment and extension of hymn singing as a part of congregational worship in the stead of the ordinance of psalm singing maintained since the reformation.—From "The English Hymn," by LOUIS F. BENSON.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1929

STRENGTH OF STOCK MARKET IS IMPRESSIVE

High-Grade Investments in Good Demand—Realizing Sales Moderate

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market, having experienced an almost perpendicular advance since the drastic break of Aug. 9, showed signs of tiring today under the steadily expanding stream of profit-taking and short selling.

Pools succeeded in whirling up about a dozen high-priced industrials and specialties, including United States Steel common, Union Carbide, Westinghouse Electric and Bethlehem Steel, to new high records, but other recent favorites lost ground, giving the market an irregular appearance.

Despite the fact that the bulk of professional speculative activity was in the high-priced issues beyond the reach of many small traders, the volume of business was relatively large.

Weekly iron trade reviews continued optimistic. Iron Age reported that "a tapering demand for steel is yet to be reflected definitely in mill operations, which are still at near capacity rate in most districts. It points out that shipments are cutting heavily into backlogs in some lines."

Real Silk Hosiery resumed dividends on the common stock after a lapse of two years, and there were a number of favorable earnings reports.

Call money was in plentiful supply, and the rate dropped from 7 to 6 per cent, the lowest rate since Aug. 14. This had a bullish effect on speculative sentiment. There was no change in other monetary accommodations.

Market Closes Heavy

Eastman Kodak ran up 11 points to 216, Union Carbide 8 to 132, Commercial Solvents 7 to 504, Commercial Investment Trust 6 to 203, Westinghouse Electric 5 to 259¾, Bethlehem Steel 5 to 124¾, United Aircraft 5 to 141, and United States Steel common 4¾ to 252½, all new high records. Sharp gains also were recorded by Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, Brooklyn Union Gas and Gillette Safety Razor.

Peoples Gas broke 16 points, and Allis Chalmers, Case Threshing Machine, International Telephone, American Power & Light and American & Foreign Power sold 3 to 6 points below yesterday's final quotations.

Several large blocks changed hands during the day. One block of 26,500 Packard (new) changed hands at 31¼, off ¼ from last night's close. A block of 11,000 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad common changed hands at 100, and a block of 10,000 shares of General Motors at 72.

Coppers showed signs of strength in the early afternoon under the leadership of Anaconda, which crossed 122.

The market turned heavy in the last hour, with renewed selling of the public utility and related issues. General Electric and American Telephone each lost more than 6 points.

Powerful bullish operations in the motors failed to reverse the trend. General Motors was sent up more than 4 points on sales of more than 100,000 shares, and Du Pont, which holds a 20 per cent interest in the corporation, rose nearly 5.

The close was heavy. Total sales approximated 4,800,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened firm with sterling cables ruling ⅛ higher at $4.84⅞.

Bonds Irregular

Convertibles were turned over in large volume in today's listed bond market, but price movements were irregular, with considerable profit taking launched against the recent leaders. Money was easier, the call rate dropping to 6 per cent.

Bond financing was headed by a new issue of $15,000,000 Chilean Consolidated Municipal Loan 31-year 7 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, series A of 1929. The bonds are being offered at 4–to yield 7.50 per cent. They are obligations of 65 municipalities, including practically all the principal cities of Chile.

The proceeds from the issue will be used under the supervision and control of the Chilean Ministry of the Interior for the purchase, construction or improvement of municipal buildings or other public works, street paving and the funding or consolidation of outstanding obligations.

Bids are being received today in Chicago on an issue of $9,500,000 South Park District 4 per cent bonds.

Commercial Investment Trust 5½s today took the leadership of the convertible bonds, as profit taking cropped out in International Telephone 4½s and American Telephone 4½s. The Commercial Investment Trust 5½s ran up nearly 3 points to a new high at 109. They were offered at 105 last February and since have sold down as low as 90¼. They are convertible into common stock.

International Telephone convertible 4½s opened unchanged at 200, and then declined more than 3 points. Yesterday they sold at a record price of 201½. American Telephone convertible 4½s also declined 3 points.

The rails displayed an improved tone. After yesterday's irregular movement, Atchison convertible 4½s equaled their previous high. New Haven convertible 6s gained a point. Alleghany convertible issues were firmer.

Gains were made by such issues as Pressed Steel Car 58, Shubert Theater 6s and Pathe 7s.

United States Government and foreign lists continued dull.

COTTON MOVES LOWER UNDER REALIZING

NEW YORK (AP)—The cotton market opened today at a decline of 10 to 17 points under realizing or liquidation.

The disposition to take profits was evidently increased by relatively easy Liverpool cables and possibility that rains in the Northwest might work south and relieve droughty conditions in Texas and western Oklahoma.

Early offerings were absorbed, and the market stiffened up on a continuation of the recent buying movement which was accompanied by talk of a probable bullish weekly report from the weather bureau.

October sold up from 18.45 to 18.63, and March from 19.04 to 19.14, with the market ruling 1 to 6 points net lower at the end of the first half hour. Cable advices reported heavy Bombay selling and realizing in the Liverpool market.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug 21	Aug 14	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.44¼	$1.43¾	$1.48¼
Oats, 2 yellow	.58¼	.58¼	
Flour	7.15	7.60	6.45
Beef, family	29.25	29.25	28.00
Pork	31.00	31.00	32.50
Lard	12.67	12.50	12.95
Tallow	6.75	6.75	6.25
Steel bil Pitt	20.25	20.25	20.25
Copper	36.00	33.00	
Tin	.48	.48	.1475
Rubber	.46821/32	.46375/32	.4775
Sugar	.2075	.2075	.1880
Lead	.0550	.0550	.0565
Print cloth	.6.75	6.75	6.20
	.05⅜	.05⅜	

AM. COMMONWEALTHS POWER

American Commonwealths Power Corporation for the 12 months ended July 31 had gross earnings of $20,806,619, a new high record.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 21	Aug. 20
57⅞	28⅞	..	Abitibi	1900	54⅝	53	53¾	55	
84⅝	79	6	Abitibi pf	400	84½	84	84	84	
194⅝	84⅝	5	Adams Ex pf	100	88¾	88¾	88¾	89	
115	37	..	Adv-Rumely	2500	33¾	30½	31¾	33⅜	
14¾	4½	..	Adv-Rumely pf	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
181¾	95¾	2	Ahumada	1000	47¾	45¾	47¾	45¾	
130	72	..	Air Reduc	2700	177⅞	175	175	174½	
19¾	4	..	Ajax Rubber	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
25	12	..	Alaska Jun	200	14¾	14	14¾	15	
34⅜	27⅝	..	Albany PWP	500	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	
118⅜	99	5½	Allegheny	65000	51⅜	49⅞	50	50⅛	
118	110	5½	Allegh pf ww	1300	114½	113½	113½		
84¼	83½	5½	Allegh pf rec	100	114¾	114	114	114¾	
85¾	83½	5½	Allegh pf xw	500	84¾	84	84	84¼	
246¾	241	6	All pf rec xw	800	84	84	84	84¼	
339	168	7	Allied Chem	2400	327½	322	324	326	
42⅝	22½	2	Allis-Chal	1400	328	318	318	322	
23⅝	10⅝	..	Amerada	1600	29½	28	28	29½	
49⅝	43⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	700	12	12	12	12	
144⅞	110	27	Am Ag Ch pf	500	44	42⅜	42⅜	44⅜	
65¾	57	2	Am Bk Note	200	140	140	140	139⅞	
41⅜	40⅝	..	Am Bk N pf	80	58½	58½	58½	58¾	
339	168	7	Am Bosch	800	55¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	
42⅝	22½	2	Am Brake	200	59¾	59½	59½	59½	
183¾	107⅜	..	Am Br Boy	500	26	26	26	26	
142	136½	7	Am Can	14800	196½	175¾	175¾	180¾	
106½	92	6	Am Can pf	200	139	137¾	137¾	139	
109	107⅞	7	Am Car & F	2700	99¾	97⅞	98	98¾	
98	70¾	7	Am Car pf	200	114½	114½	114½	114¾	
66¾	40¾	7	Am Chain pf	100	80	80	80	80	
55	43¾	1.60f	Am Chicle	600	64½	63½	64½	63½	
55	32¾	..	Am Com Alc	400	44¾	44	44	45¾	
195	85	..	Am Europe	2600	94¾	92½	92½	94¼	
103	88	7	Am & Fgn	25600	151½	145¾	146	150¾	
42	24¾	1	Am & FP 2pf	400	95¾	92	95¾	94¾	
42	20¾	..	Am Hawaii	100	34	34	34	33	
55⅜	30	..	Am Hide pf	200	37½	36	37½	37½	
81⅛	52½	2f	Am Ice	10000	57½	56	57½	57½	
136	104⅜	8	Am Int Corp	7900	79¾	77¾	78¾	79	
119⅞	113	7	Am La Fr pf	400	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
158⅜	81⅜	17	Am La Fr pf	20	57	57	57		
103	58⅜	6	Am Lco pf	700	122¾	121¾	122	122	
61⅝	50	3	Am Metals	200	113½	113	113	113¼	
158⅜	81⅜	..	Am Piano	3500	75¾	73½	74	75¾	
158⅜	81⅜	17	Am Piano pf	2400	20¾	4	4	4	
103	58⅜	6	Am P&L pf	2000	151½	150¾	150¾	151¾	
84¾	76⅜	5	Am P&L pf st	500	100	100	100	100	
61⅝	31	..	Am Radiat	3700	46¾	45	45¾	46¾	
134⅝	106½	25	Am Roll Mill	7200	129½	126¾	126¾	126¾	
51	41	4f	Am Saf Raz	100	65	65	65	65	
2	2	..	Am Ship	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
124⅜	93½	4	Am Ship Bld	100	104	104	104	105	
57⅜	36	3	Am Smelt	7300	116¼	114	114	114¾	
111	104	2	Am Stl Fnd	3500	65⅜	64¼	65	65	
94⅜	61	..	Am Stores	100	68	68	68	68	
399	193¼	9	Am Sugar	200	78⅝	78½	78½	78½	
112	107⅜	7	Am Sugar pf	100	107⅝	107¾	107¾	107⅝	
160	136⅜	8	Am Tel&T	14500	296⅜	289	292	295½	
112	107⅜	7	Am Type pf	100	148¾	148½	148½	150	
27¾	6¾	17	Am Wat W	50	109	109	109		
58⅜	26⅛	..	Am Wool	1700	148¾	144	145⅝	148¾	
111¾	90½	2	Am Wool pf	200	105⅞	103⅞	103⅞	104	
49¾	22⅛	..	Am Writ ct	100	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	38	
111¾	90½	..	Am Zinc	500	28	27½	27½	27½	
88¼	62¾	4	Anac Wire	1000	107⅞	105	105½	105	
124	102½	6.50	Anaconda	250900	122½	120¼	121¾	120	
63⅜	44⅜	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	55	54⅝	55	55⅞	
49½	29	2	Anchor C pf	100	111¾	111¾	111¾		
89⅜	70¾	7	Andes Cop	10000	55⅞	54⅜	54⅜	53½	
89⅜	70¾	7	Arch Dan	1900	31¾	30¾	31¾	32⅝	
10¾	5¾	..	Arm Ill A	9400	12⅝	11⅜	11¾	12⅜	
89⅜	70¾	7	Arm Ill pf	10200	87⅜	86	86	86	
30⅞	19	..	Arnold Cons	200	22½	21½	21½	21½	
58⅜	48⅛	4	Asso Apparl	800	22½	21¾	21¾	21¾	
110	84	4	Asso Dry Gd	300	50½	50	50	50¾	
47⅛	40½	..	Asso DG 2pf	600	48⅞	48⅛	48⅛	48⅝	
282½	195¾	15	Asso Oil	100	94½	94½	94½	94½	
103⅞	99	5	Atchison	3600	279¾	275¼	275¼	277¼	
209½	169	10	Atchison pf	200	107	107	107	107	
68⅞	32⅜	..	Atl Coast L	500	196	194¼	195	195	
51⅞	45¾	4	Atl G&WI	100	65	65	65	66½	
77⅞	53½	1.50	Atl G&WI pf	200	58¾	58¾	58¾	59¼	
115	44	..	Atl Refin	7100	69¼	67¼	67¾	69¾	
464½	221	4	Atlas Pwd	100	98¼	98¼	98¼	98	
10	5¼	5⅝	Auburn Auto	300	46⅝	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	
65	51½	4.40	Austin N	400	85	85	85	85	
35½	22⅛	..	Aust Cred	200	54⅛	54	54	54	
50	40	3	Auto Sales	12500	34⅜	33⅜	33⅜	34⅛	
29	18	..	Auto Strop A	100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
		..	Aviation	8200	18⅝	18	18⅛	18⅜	

—B—

271½	210	7	Baldwin	100	253¼	153½	153¼	154	
66⅝	62	..	Bald Loco wi	10800	65¼	64	65	65½	
140⅝	75⅝	6	Balt & O	3000	140⅝	135½	138¾	139½	
80⅞	56	..	Balt & O pf	300	76½	75½	76½	75¾	
139	124⅛	..	B&O rets f pf	200	139	138			
110½	104	6½	Bamber pf	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	107	
88¼	64½	3½	Bangor & A	4300	86½	84⅞	86½	84⅜	
110⅝	105	7	Bangor&A pf	10	109½	109½	109½		
32⅜	25	2	Barker Bros	50	30	30	30		
32⅜	20	..	Barndall A	4600	38¾	37¾	37¾	38⅝	
107	93¼	3	Beacon Oil	800	32	30½	31	31	
161	73	3	Beatrice	700	107	104	107	103	
17¾	9	..	Beechnut	500	86	86	86		
84⅜	81	4.14	Belding H	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½	
104⅞	78	2	Belg NR ppf	100	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞		
106⅞	73¾	3	Bendix	1300	96½	92¾	93½	95¾	
132½	116⅝	7	Best & Co	3400	99¼	98¼	98½	98⅝	
123⅜	116⅝	7	Beth Steel	82500	132½	127¼	129⅝	127⅝	
61⅞	42¼	..	Beth Stl pf	300	120½	120½	120½	120⅞	
136⅜	112¼	5f	Bloomingdale	1000	50⅝	49	50⅜	49⅝	
89½	78¼	4	Bohn Alum	800	117½	116	116	117⅜	
63⅜	44½	..	Bon Ami	200	83	83	83	83	
100⅞	82½	3	Booth Fish	200	75	75	75	75	
84¼	77¾	4	Booth F pf	200	77⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	
43½	35¾	..	Borden	2500	47	47	47	46⅞	
43½	35¾	..	Borg Warner	2600	94¼	92⅜	93⅜	93⅞	
37⅝	30¼	..	Briggs&Stv	2300	38¾	36⅞	37⅜	38⅜	
67⅜	39¼	..	Briggs	7200	35¼	33½	33⅝	33⅝	
39½	30	3	Brit Steel	200	4	4	4		
243⅛	170	..	Brklyn Edis	1000	153½	152	153	153	
49	38⅛	2½	Brklyn Un G	3300	24¾	24	24¼	24¾	
54¼	35⅞	3	Brown Shoe	200	47¼	47¼	47¼	48	
83½	57⅞	4	Bruns Balke	100	38	37½	37½	38	
50	28⅛	1	Bucyrus	2300	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	28⅝	
83½	57⅞	4	Bucy cv pf	200	41½	39¾	40⅜	41⅜	
39	22⅝	..	Buff&Sus pf	700	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
64⅜	62½	3f	Burroughs	500	64⅜	63½	63⅝	64¾	
89⅜	54⅛	2f	Bush Termin	400	55¾	55¼	55¼	55	
12⅜	6¼	2	Bush T deb	30	105⅜	105⅜	105½		
41	28	..	Butte Cop	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	4	
192⅞	120¼	..	Butte & Sup	200	8	8	8	8	
37⅜	31⅛	2	Butterick	600	38⅞	38	38		
		..	Byers	700	128¾	127	128	129	
		2	By-Prod C	1200	34⅜	33¾	33¾	34⅝	

—C—

82⅞	72⅛	4	Calif Pack	900	77⅞	77¾	77½	77⅞	
136¾	123	..	Callahan	500	1½	1½	1½	1½	
61⅞	38⅜	10	Calu & Ariz	1400	129¼	128½	128¾	128⅝	
49⅝	43	2	Calu & Hec	5600	45⅞	45	45¼	45⅜	
98¾	78	5	Campbell	1100	49	48¾	48¾	48¾	
265⅞	218	10	Canada Dry	2100	90½	88⅝	89½	89⅝	
48½	35	2.80	Can Pac	700	231⅞	229½	230	231	
122⅝	108	6	Can Oil M	8900	41¾	40¾	40¾	39	
123⅝	120	7	Case Thresh	700	349½	340	348	350	
42¾	20	..	Case Th pf	100	121	121	121		
111	104	..	Cav-Dobbs	100	20	20	20		
56¼	40½	2	Celotex	300	58¾	58	58¾	58¾	
20⅛	8	..	Cent Aguirre	400	51⅞	50⅜	50⅜	51¼	
120	88⅝	6	Century Rib	400	8	8	8	8	
135	101	3	Cerro de P	2500	96	94¼	94¼	95	
80	68	..	Cert-Teed	400	297	294	295	291½	
36⅞	33⅛	2	Ches Corp	3000	88	86⅜	86⅜	87⅛	
207	121¼	4f	Ches & Ohio	200	275	275	275	275	
58⅜	26⅛	..	Chi & Alton	200	7	7	7	6¾	
21⅝	12⅜	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	9½	9½	9½	9½	
49¼	22⅛	..	Chi Mil West	2500	16	15¾	15¾	15¾	
111¾	90½	..	Chi Gt W pf	3300	48¾	46¾	46¾	47¾	
85¼	66¼	..	Chi M&SP	8400	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	44⅝	
97¼	80¼	..	Chi M&SP pf	26400	40½	39	40	39⅝	
145	134	7	Chi & NW	1000	62⅝	61⅜	61⅜	61¾	
147	98¼	..	Chi & NW pf	100	95½	94	94¼	94⅛	
56⅜	48⅛	3½	Chi Pneu	100	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	
142⅝	115	..	Chi Pneu pf	300	55	42⅜	44⅝	44⅝	
195⅞	98½	6	Chi RI	1300	140	139	139	139¼	
74⅞	36	3	Chi RI 6%	100	100	100	100		
135	66	2.40	Chick Cot O	100	36	36	36		
		..	Childs	500	69¼	68½	68½	69¼	
62⅜	49	3.60	Chrysler	34700	74⅜	71¼	72⅝	73⅛	
57	18⅜	..	City Ice	200	56½	56½	56½	56½	
72⅜	42⅛	5	City Stores	1000	19⅞	19½	19½	19⅝	
149½	120⅜	4	Cluett Pbdy	500	46⅜	46	46¼	47	
47⅞	41	..	Coca Cola	1000	147⅝	147	147⅝	146	
135	101	..	Collins&A	500	45¾	45	45	46	
80	68	3	Colo Fuel	1400	66¼	65	65	65½	
36⅞	33¼	2	Colo So 1 pf	100	125½	125½	125½	125¾	
109	107⅞	6	Col Gas	20	68½	68½	68½	68½	
207	121¼	4f	Col Gas pf A	24300	94½	92¾	92¾	92¾	
88⅜	55¼	1.14	Col Carbon	100	107	107	107	107	
67⅝	61	..	Col Graph	2400	199¾	193	193	193	
62⅝	43	..	Col Graph rcts	40700	65⅞	63¼	63¾	64	
105⅜	92½	6½	Com Cred	1500	63	63	63	62¾	
202	131⅞	4f	Com Cr I pf	10	95	95	95	95	
62⅝	57¼	..	Com Inv Tr	13000	203	196	196	195	
504	225¼	8	Com Cred A	800	62¾	59⅞	59⅞	62¾	
246	107⅜	3	Com Sol	100	50	50	50	50	
33	19⅜	2	Comwlth Pw	2600	504	490	490	497	
29⅝	19½	..	Conde Nast	200	220	220½	220	226	
1¾	..	..	Congoleum	300	65¾	62¾	63	65	
25¼	22	..	Conley T st	4400	23½	22¾	23¼	23½	
30⅜	24⅜	2	Con Film	100	24	24	24	24	
182	95½	3	Con Film pf	1400	24¼	23½	23½	24	
106⅝	96⅛	3	Con Gas	30000	179	173½	174	179¼	
70⅝	50	6	Con Gas pf	200	98¾	98¼	98¼	98¾	
6¾	2½	..	Con Ry C pf	100	55	55	55	55	
23½	12	1.20	Con Textile	100	25⅞	25½	25½	25½	
11⅞	6	.80	Container A	500	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
99	47½	..	Container B	4600	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
15¾	8⅝	..	Cont Bak A	1800	84	83	83⅝	83	
100	88½	8	Cont Bak B	400	84	83	83⅝	83	
61½	36⅝	..	Cont Bak pf	100	97	97	97	97	
87⅜	60	2½	Cont Bank	1000	57	57	57	57	
100⅞	79	2	Cont Can	22700	87⅝	86⅜	86⅝	87	
28⅝	13	.80	Cont Ins	14100	95⅝	92¾	94½	94⅝	
37⅜	28¾	..	Cont Motors	10500	167⅞	162¾	164	163⅜	
107⅛	82	2f	Cont Oil	1800	35	34½	34½	34½	
121	85	1f	Corn Prod	4100	102½	99	101⅝	100⅜	
57⅜	22⅝	..	Coty	2600	55⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	
135	85	1f	Crex Carpet	400	50¼	49	49	49	
49	42¼	2	Crosley	1600	97¼	94⅞	94⅞	96¼	
35¾	18½	1	Crown Cork	200	74¾	74	74¼	75	
87⅜	23⅝	5	Crown Zell	900	21¼	21	21		
17⅜	11¼	..	Crucible	3500	112½	109	111⅞	110	
18⅞	2⅜	..	Cuba Cane	900	14	13	13	13¼	
24⅜	11½	..	Cuba Cane pf	200	43¾	4	4	4	
17	11	..	Cuba Cos	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15	
6¾	2	..	Cub Am S	400	13¾	13½	13¾	13½	
67⅞	49	4	Cub Dom S	400	4½	4½	4½	4½	
170	158	..	Cudahy	400	51⅞	51	51	51	
170	157	..	Curtiss cts	700	170	169	169	52	
		..	Curtiss cts	700	170	169	169	168¾	

—D—

69⅛	42⅜	..	Davison	1500	50⅜	49½	49⅞	50	
3	1	7	Deere pf	40	118	118	118	116½	
226	182	7	Del & Hud	2900	216½	213¾	213⅝	215	
160½	120½	6f	Del Lac&W	1400	151⅞	148¾	149½	149	
77⅞	55¾	..	Denv R G pf	200	70½	70	70½	..	
285	224	8	Det Edison	100	350	350	350	..	
64⅞	43½	2f	Devoe & R A	500	48	47½	48	47½	
54⅝	40	..	Dom Stores	1200	43	40¾	43	42½	
4⅞	3	..	Du So Shore	100	3	3	3	3	
202	155¾	4	Dupont	5200	206½	199	196	192½	
119	112	6	Dupont deb	200	116½	116	116½	116	
28⅞	20¾	1	Duplan Silk	100	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	21	

—E—

216	168	5f	East Kodak	17600	216	207⅜	210⅜	205	
128	125½	5	East Kod pf	20	125½	125¾	125¾		
56⅝	56	3	Easton Axle	100	57⅝	57¼	57⅝	58	
174	146⅜	4f	Elec Auto L	2100	150	147⅞	148	149	
84⅞	43⅜	..	Elec Boat	1900	10¾	10	10	10½	
109½	102	7	Elec P&L	2700	78⅞	75	75	76¾	
92¾	77	5	Elec P&L pf	200	106½	106	106	106	
43¾	37⅜	5	Elec Sto Bat	400	84	82¾	84	84	
124⅞	107⅜	7	End John	100	67½	67¼	67¼	67	
79⅜	47	1f	End John pf	100	110	110	110	110	
123⅝	90	5	Eng P S 5 pf	2100	73¾	72	72	73	
108⅜	92¾	5½	Eng PS 5½pf	100	112	112	112		
41	31¾	2	Equit Big	8100	106¾	102¾	102¾	103	
87⅞	64	..	Erie	4100	40	38⅞	40	39	
63⅞	57	..	Erie 1 pf	19500	89¼	86½	86½	87¼	
73⅝	46	2½	Erie 2pf	600	61¾	60⅞	60⅞	60⅜	
		2½	Evans Auto L	200	46½	46¼	46¾	..	

—F—

51⅜	40⅜	3	Fairb Morse	700	44½	43	44⅛	43	
110⅞	106	..	Fairb M pf	30	109	109	109	..	
101⅞	92⅝	..	Fash Park pf	100	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	..	
109	68¾	1.92	Fed Lt&Tr	100	90½	90	90	..	
22⅜	13⅝	.80	Fed Lt&Tr pf	100	90½	90	90	..	
123⅝	90½	2	Fidelity Ins	6300	105⅜	106¼	106¼	106¼	
107	97	6½	Fifth Ave B	20	81	81	81	82	
81⅞	62	1½	Filene pf	10	97½	97½	97½	97	
20⅜	6½	..	First Nat St	1900	79¼	77¼	77¾	78¾	
98⅛	65⅝	..	Fisk Rubber	4300	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾	
97⅞	87⅜	..	Fleischmann	1500	96	95¾	96	95¾	
54	46	..	Fleischmnn cts	4500	96	95¾	96

GROWERS SEEK BETTER OUTLET FOR WOOL CLIP

Australians Plan Advertising Campaign—Colonial Auctions Unsatisfactory

While not many years ago leaders in the wool and wool textile industry were fostering the More-Sheep-More-Wool campaign, the aim of which was to increase production of wool and mutton in the country, today the situation is almost reversed.

The world wool clip for the coming year is expected to be the largest in history.

So large is the clip and so poor the prospects from the wool growers' point of view in Australia that they are said to be ready to subscribe liberally to support a Use-More-Wool campaign. Large sums of money already have been appropriated in Australia for an immense advertising campaign.

Not only do growers face the necessity of increasing the use of wool, but they must contend also against the increasing use of substitutes. Rayon, of course, has taken the place of some wool, but there are other natural fibers which seem likely to be extensively substituted for wool.

Primary markets of the southern hemisphere have not been encouraged very much by the course of the last London Colonial wool auctions, although mail advices from Australia state that there has been a continued demand for sliped (pulled) wools for Continental account.

Withdrawals of 58,000 bales in the fourth Colonial wool auction series, or about 45 per cent of the offering, was anything but reassuring to the holders of wool and to the producers of the staple. It is evident that the European holders, moreover, have considerable quantities of the staple in hand which they found it difficult to move and it is expected that further heavy losses may have to be sustained.

Sales at Bradford

Good average tops have been sold in quantity at Bradford at three shillings, a new low price, within the last fortnight and, while the trade there looks for a rallying of wool and top prices on the theory that prices have gone low enough, they express no certainty that the present level is the bottom of the market. Much is felt to depend upon how wool prices stand at the opening of the season in Australia and at the opening of the fifth Colonial wool auction series at London, Sept. 17.

In the United States, conditions are the best in some time. Manufacturers, especially of worsted, have been consuming domestic wool heavily. Foreign wool imports to this country the last season or two have been unusually small. There has been a good repeat order business on lines for the heavyweight season, notably in staple lines. The manufacturers have been forced to an unusual extent on domestic wools, and it is felt that the prices on these wools might show some appreciation. All descriptions of domestic wool have been very firm, and foreign crossbred, and even merino wools, have shown a little improvement in the last week.

However, business in this market is less active than for several weeks, due mainly to the effort of the trade to mark prices higher, especially in the medium qualities which are rapidly clearing from the market.

Mohair is fairly steady, with a little broader inquiry. Foreign markets are reported to be fairly steady in price.

DIVIDENDS

Missouri Pacific Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 6.

Hudson Motor Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 11.

Calumet & Arizona Mining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50, payable Sept. 23 to stock of record Sept. 6.

North Central Texas Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

M. A. Hanna Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the first preferred, payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Container Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 11.

Lehigh Valley Coal Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 90 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 12.

S. S. Kresge Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 6 and the regular semi-annual dividend of $3.25 on the preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 6.

Hocking Valley Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 6.

National Transit Co. declared the quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 16 to stock of record Aug. 31. The common paid similar dividends in each of the preceding three quarters, plus an extra of 25 cents on March 15, but the 25-cent dividend paid a year ago was designated as an extra.

Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Pere Marquette Railway declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common and $1.25 each on the preferred and prior preference. The common is payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 6 and the preferred and prior preference Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 4.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., has resumed common dividend payments with the declaration of a quarterly dividend of $1.25, placing the stock on a $5 annual basis. The last previous payment was $1 on July 1, 1927. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 also was declared on the preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 13.

American Colortype Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Barker Bros. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.62½ on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Irving Trust Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent on its capital stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 3.

Pet Milk Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

American Sugar Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Pacific Finance Corporation declared the regular 1 per cent stock and 75 cents cash quarterly common dividends, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Southern California Edison Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on original preferred and 34¾ cents on series C 5½ per cent preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

LONDON LOSES MORE GOLD

Bullion brokers in London report that about £1,000,000 in gold was taken from the Bank of England today, of which 500,000 pounds was destined for Paris and the remainder for Berlin.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ah & Strauss 5½s '42	108½	108½
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	110½	109½
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	110½	109½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	97⅝	97⅝
Am I G Chem 5½s ct	120	118⅞
Am Internat'l 5½s '49	113	112
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	101
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102⅝	102⅝
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	216	214½
Am T & T col 5s '46	102⅛	102
Am T & T 5s '60	102½	102¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	165⅝	165
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100	99⅞
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	102	102½
Anglo-Chile 7s '43	97	97
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	87½	87
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90⅝	90
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	159½	158
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	93½	93½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	86½	86½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Baltimore Loco 5s '40	106⅝	106⅝
B&O 1st 4s '48	89½	89½
M&O cv 4½s '22	96⅛	96
B&O rfg 5s '95	100½	100½
B&O 5s series D	99⅝	99¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101	101
B&O 6s '28	107½	107¼
Beth Steel p m 5s '48 B	102⅜	102¼
Beth Steel 5s '60	105½	105½
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100⅝	100⅜
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101	101
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	103¼	103
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105¼	104⅞
Boston & Me RR 5s '67	94⅜	94⅜
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55	76½	76½
Bolaney Cons Mills 6½s '34	61½	61½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	94½	94½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	89⅞	89⅞
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41	76⅛	76⅛
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	100	100
Bklyn Ed 1st 5s '50	86	86
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	101¾	101¾
Bklyn U E P 6½s '52	86½	86½
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	93	93
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	98½	98½
By Products 5½s '45	100	99⅝
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	96	96
Cal Pet 5½s '38	98	98
Camagüey Sugar 1st 7s '42	73⅞	73⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93	93
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	93	92⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	92⅝	92⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	113⅛	113⅛
Can North s f 7s '40	110	110
Can Pacific deb 4s	92	92
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107⅛	107⅛
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	100	100
Cen of Ga 5s '59	96⅛	96
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	89¾	89½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	99⅞	99⅞
Certainteed 5½s ref '48	76	76
Ches Corp 5s '47 ref	99	98¾
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅛	99
Ches & O con 5s '39	103⅜	103⅛
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	88⅛	88⅛
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	93½	93½
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	103½	103½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76	76
Chi Gt West 4s '59	63	62
Chi M&StP 4½s cv	90¾	90¾
Chi M St P&Pac adj 2000	76½	75½
Chi M St P&Pac 5s '75	89¼	88
Chi Mil & Gary 5s '87	104½	104½
Chi & New 7s '30	101	100¾
Chi Railway 5s '27	79	79
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	93	92¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4½s	87	86½
Chi St P M&O deb 5s '30	97⅞	97⅞
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	98½	98½
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '63	102¾	102¾
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	101	101
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	84¾	84¼
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	100¼	99⅝
Chile Copper 5s '47	93⅝	93½
Clev U Term 5½s '72	106¼	106¼
Colonial Oil 6s ct	92⅛	91½
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 Apr	98¼	98¼
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 May	98⅛	97⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s	100	100
Commercial Credit 6s '24	99	99
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	64	64
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅞	104⅞
Conv Inv Trust 5½s	102	102½
Conv Inv Trust 6s	92¾	92¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101	101
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	65	64
Crown Will Paper 6s	100¼	100¼
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	58	57
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	58	58
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	80	80
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '51	95¾	99⅝
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	68	66⅔
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100	100
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	89½	89½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	101½	101½
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100⅞	100⅞
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89	89
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	89⅝	89½
Den & R G Wn 5s '78	86	86
Derry Dry Goods 7s 2nd	60	60
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	100	100
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	100¼	100
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100	100
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	106¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	110¼	100
Duke-P Power 6s '66	104¾	104
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97⅜	97⅜
El Paso & SW 5s '65	95⅞	95⅞
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	86½	86½
Edith Rock McT rct 6s	101⅜	101⅜
Elgin J & East Ry 1st	99¾	99¾
Erie cv 4s A '53	80½	80
Erie 5s '67	92⅛	91⅞
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	107⅜	107⅜
Erie gen lien	75⅜	75
Fed Metal 7s '34	100	100
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	98½	98½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	54	54
Fla East Coast 5s '74	65½	65½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	28	28
Gannett 6s	86½	86½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s	97	96½
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	107	107
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Gen Pub Svc 5½s cv	117	117
Gen Steel Cast 5½s ct	101¼	101¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107¼	106⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	90½	90½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104½	104½
Grand Tk Ry Can 5s '40	109¾	109¾
Great Northern 5s '77 E	94	94
Great Northern 5s '73	102	102
Great Northern 5½s '52	105⅝	105⅝
Great Northern 7s '36	108¾	108½
Great Northern 5s C	102	102
Green Brier 6s	91¾	91¾
Gulf & Ship Island 5s '52	104	104
Housatonic 5s	94	94
Hudson Coal 5s '62	73½	72
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	100	100
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	76¾	75½
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¾	99⅝
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅜	100⅜
Ill Cen CMg 4s	72¾	72¼
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	95¼	95¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	100	100
Inland Steel 4½s '78	90½	90½
Inland Steel 7s '35	81	81
Int Steel 5s '52	102	102
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	93⅞	93¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	63¾	63¾
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	64	64
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	102	102
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	100	100
Int & Gt Nor as '56 C	94	94
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	88½	88½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100	100
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	85	84¼
Int Paper 6s '55	88	88
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	94	94
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	77	77
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90¾	90¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv	200	194
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	37⅛	37
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	10⅞	10½
Kan City P1S&Mem 4s '36	92½	92½
Kan City Pow &Lt 5s '52	101½	101½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	95¾	95¾
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104¼	104¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103⅜	103⅜
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102	102
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	97⅛	97
L'Antro 6s rcts ww	99¼	99
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	106½	106½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	95	94½
Long Island deb 5s '37	93¼	93
Long Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	99⅝	99⅝
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	93⅝	93⅝
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	101⅝	101⅝
L&N 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	85	85
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	54	54
McCrory 5½s '41	96½	96½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99¾	99¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	98	98
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	21	21
Min & StL con 5s '34	53	53
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	93½	93½
Mo K & T pk 5s A '62	98	98
Mo K & T pk 4s B '62	81	81
Mo Pac 5s G '78	97	97
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72¼	72
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96¾	96½
Mo Pac 5s A	96½	96½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	116½	115
Montana Power 5s A '43	101⅝	101⅝
Montana Power 5s D	97¼	97¼
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	95¼	95¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82¾	82¾
Narrow Gs '42	97	97
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	95½	95½
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4½s '26	19¾	19¾
Nat Tube 5s '52	102	102
N E T & T 4½s B '61	96¾	96¼
N O T & M 5s B '54	99	99
N O T & M 5s C	98½	98½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	88¾	88¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	94¾	94¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106	106
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104	104
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	104½	104½
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	101	100¾
NY City 4½s '67	102	102
NY City 4½s Nov	102	102
NY City 4½s May '37	102	102
N Y Dock 4s '51	81¼	81¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	101¼	101¼
NY GELH&P 5s '48	104	104
NY NH&H deb 4s '47	72	72
NY NH&H 4½s '67	85⅛	85
NY NH&H cft 6s 40	104¾	104¾
NY & NH&H 6s w	132	132¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '02	65	64⅞
NY Ry inc 6s '65	73¼	73
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	73¼	73
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	30	30
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97	96⅞
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110½	110
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	98¾	98¾
Nor Am Sement 6½s '40	73⅞	73⅞
Nor Am Cement 5½s '63	101	100⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99½	99½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100½	100½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64½	63½
Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97	85½	85½
Nor Pac 4½s A '2047	90	90
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	101⅝	101⅝
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110	109⅝
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104	104
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	102⅝	102⅝
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	110	110
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	90	90
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅜	99⅜
Ore Wash R&N 4s '61	84⅞	84⅞
Otis Steel 6s '41	102	102
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '50	99½	99½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101	101
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	108⅞	108⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	97	97
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	83⅝	83⅝
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	98⅛	98⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	97⅝	97⅝
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	86	86
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	96¼	95⅜
Penn R R 5s '64	105½	102½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108	108
Penn R R col 7s '30	101	100⅝
Penn R R 4½s '63	95¼	95¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	89	89
Phil Co 5s '67	96¾	96⅜
Phil & Read C&I 6s '48	111¾	111
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '42	109¾	109¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103½	103½
Pitts C C&StL 4s C	97⅝	97⅝
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	100¼	100¼
Postal Tel Co 5s '53	91	90⅜
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	96⅜	96⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97½	97¼
Read Cen R RNJ col 4s '51	91	91
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	97	96⅜
Rep I & S f 5s '40	100½	100½
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102	102
Richfield Oil 6s ct	101½	100⅞
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	93¼	93¼
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	93½	93½
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	93	93
St L & S F 4s A '50	85	85
St L & S F 4½s '78	86	86
St L & S F 5s B '50	99½	99½
St L S W con 4s '32	94½	94½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	89⅛	89⅛
Seabd A L adj 5s 49	50½	50½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	70⅛	70
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	70½	70
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '25	60½	60
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93⅜	93
Shell Union 5s '47	94¼	94¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	78¼	75
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	96⅝	96
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	96	96
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	98⅛	98¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101½	101¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95⅝	95¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	92⅝	92⅝
Skelly Oil 5½s '35	90½	90½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100⅛	100⅛
So Pac 4½s '8	93	93
So Pac Oregon 4½s ww	98½	98
So Ry gen 4s	85½	85½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	117⅝	117⅝
So West Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102	102
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	94½	94½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	94⅝	94⅝
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105½	104⅝
Ter RR Asso St I rfg 4s '53	86	86
Ter RR Asso 5s	99	98⅞
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	100⅝	100⅜
Tex & Pac 5s '77	98	98
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	54¼	54¼
Tol St L & W 4s '50	86½	86½
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	84½	84½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s w	102	101⅜
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅞	102
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101	100⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s C '55	96¼	96¼
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	106	106
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88⅝	88⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	85⅜	85⅜
Union Pacific 4½s '67	96	96
U S Rubber 5s '47	87	87
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100¼	100
U S Steel s f 5s '63	106½	106⅜
Universal Pipe 6s '36	78¾	78¾
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	103⅜	103⅜
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	76½	76½
Wabash 5½s '75	101½	101½
Walworth 6½s '35	100	100
Walworth 6½s xw	86⅜	86⅜
Warner Sugr 7s '41	100	100
Warner Quin 6s	96¼	96¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101	101
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101	101
Western Electric 5s '44	102	101¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	75	75
Western Un 6½s '36	107¼	107¼
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	81	81
Wheel Steel 4½s	86	86
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	99½	99⅜
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	101½	101½
White Sew Mach 6s '36	88½	88½
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	41½	41½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	43	42½
Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42	61	61
Youngstown 5s '78	100¼	100
Wilson Co 1st 6s '41	100	99½
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106½	106½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Aug 21	Aug 20
3½s '47	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5
4th 4¼s	98.28	98.30	98.28	98.30	98.30
4th 4¼s rg	98.25	98.25	98.25	98.25	98.25

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 7s B '45	88¼	88¼
Antwerp 5s	90¾	90¾
Argentine 5½s '62	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100¾	100¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99⅝	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99⅝	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100¼	100¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99⅝	99⅜
Australia 4½s '57	85⅞	85⅞
Australia 5s '57	94¾	94½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	104	104
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91¾	91¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107¾	107¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106	106
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114¾	114¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109½	109
Bergen (City) 6s '49	98	97½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110½	110½
Berlin Elec '59	89¼	89¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	89	89
Bogota (City) 8s '45	100	100
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '58	98¾	98½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100¼	100
Brazil 6½s '26	89	88¾
Brazil 6½s '27	89¾	89¼
Brazil 7s	99	99
Brazil (U S) 8s '41	105½	105½
Brisbane 5s '57	89¾	89½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76	76
Buenos Aires 6s '61	91¾	86⅝
Bulgaria 7½s 8	86⅞	86⅞
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	92½	92½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	97½	97½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅜	103¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	91½	91½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	86	85½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	91¾	91¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90½	90½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	93⅜	93½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100⅜	100⅜
Chile (Rep) 8s '61	91½	91½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	81¾	81¾
Coph'n (City) 4½s '52	95	95
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	95¼	95¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	99¾	99¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	102½	102½
Cundinamarca (Rep) 6½s	78¼	78
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109	109
Denmark 4½s '62	87	87
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅜	104⅜
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109¾	109¾
Denmark 5½s '55	99¾	99¾
Dominic (Rep) sf 4½s '42	94½	94½
Dresden 7s '45	91½	91½
Dutch E I 6s '47	102½	102½
Estonia 7s	80½	80
Est R R Co 7s '64	103½	103½
Fiat 7s '46 war	120	119
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	92	92

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

	High	Low
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	93¾	93¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	102½	102½
French (Rep) 7s '49	109¾	109¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112	112
Germ 7s '49	105⅝	105⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	81½	81½
Germ G E 6s '48	90¼	90¼
Germ G E 7s '45	102	101¾
Greek 6s '68	80¼	80¼
Greek 7s '64	95	95
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	98¼	98¼
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	92¼	92¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	90	90
Hseder Steel 7s '46	83⅞	83⅞
Irish Free State 5s '60	95½	95½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91¾	91¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	95½	95¾
Jap Con Fuels 6½s '50	88	87½
Jap (Im Gov 2d 4s '31	92½	92½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100	99⅞
Kreug & Toll 5s ret ww	102½	102
Lomb Elec 7s	98¼	98⅞
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	100
Medellin 6½s '54	76	76
Norway (Bk) 5s	90	90
Mex 4s large A '10	17	17
Mex 4s small A '26	93	93¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	97	97
Montecatin 7s '37	97½	97½
Montevid (City) 7s '52	99½	99½
New So Wales 5s '58	92½	92½
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s	91½	91½
Nor Hydro 5½s '57	88½	88½
Norway 5½s '65	86⅝	86⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	99⅝	99⅝
Nuremberg 6s '52	102¼	102¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	84	84
Panama Rep 5s	100	100
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	99½	99½
Peru 6s '61	84	83¾
Peru 6s '60	91	91
Peru 7s '79	99¼	99
Poland 6s '40	77	77
Poland 7s '47	85⅝	85
Poland 8s '50	95	94½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	96½	96½
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	103⅛	103⅛
Rhine Main 7s '50	100½	100½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96	95⅝
Rhine Westph 5s '53	91	90⅝
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	105	105
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	105¼	105½
Rome (City

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PITCHING STAYS IN FOREGROUND

Seven National League Box Men Turn in Some Brilliant Performances Tuesday

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	75	28	.676
Pittsburgh	66	46	.589
New York	63	52	.548
St. Louis	57	57	.500
Brooklyn	51	63	.447
Cincinnati	49	65	.430
Philadelphia	47	66	.416
Boston	46	68	.404

RESULTS AUG. 20

Cincinnati 6, Boston 2.
New York 6, Chicago 1.
Chicago 1, New York 0.
Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 6.
St. Louis 1, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 0.

Games played in the National League on Tuesday placed greater emphasis than ever before this season upon good pitching and less upon the lively ball. Seven pitchers turned in brilliant performances, while two others, although allowing 9 and 10 hits, kept them well enough scattered to make their opponents work for their victories.

The finest pitching duel of the day was between Moss of Brooklyn and Johnson of St. Louis in the second game of a doubleheader, which Moss finally won, 4 to 0. He allowed only four scattered hits, two of them doubles by Frisch. Johnson, in turn, allowed only six hits, but one of them was a home run by Frederick. Shordel shaded Vance in the first game, 3 to 2, in another well-pitched contest.

As a result of the fine pitching only two home runs were hit in a total of six games, Paul Waner of Pittsburgh being the other long-distance hitter besides Frederick.

Carlson Scores Shutout

At New York, the second game of the doubleheader between the Giants and Cubs produced another great pitching duel, Carlson finally subduing Hubbell and Scott, 1 to 0. Hornsby making the only run. Carlson allowed six hits and the two Giant pitchers between them allowed the same number. The first game at New York found Fitzsimmons pitching six-hit ball to give the Giants a 4-1 win.

At Boston, Lucas, pitching for the sixth-place Cincinnati Reds, won his sixteenth game of the season, a remarkable performance in view of the fact that his club has been so unsteady as a rule. As a result, the Braves dropped farther into last place, one and one-half games behind Philadelphia.

Great Pitching in New York

When Bush lost the first game of the doubleheader to the Giants Tuesday, the Cubs were forced to put in a relief pitcher for the first time in seven games. Chicago has found the pitching of the Giants unusually effective. In three games against John J. McGraw's warriors Chicago has made only 16 hits and three runs, scoring once in each game. But so effective has been the pitching of the Cubs that they have won two of the three contests by scores of 1 to 0, losing the odd game, 4 to 1. Thirteen of the last 18 Chicago pitchers have gone through their games without requiring relief. The defeat of Bush was only his third of the season in 20 games.

Lucas, Cincinnati pitcher, has had one of the most spectacular seasons of any National League pitcher—and to think that he has been pitching for a club that only recently extricated itself from last place with difficulty! If Lucas were pitching for one of the first division teams, there is no telling how many games he would have won. At least 20, and maybe more!

Relieved Only Twice

With Cincinnati, Lucas has won 16 games. He lost on opening day, won his next four, lost his next three, giving him a record of a division of eight games, won his next two, lost his next, and won 10 of the next 14. Only twice in a total of 24 games has he been taken out for a relief pitcher. Six of his eight losses have been well-pitched games by him, failure coming only through the inability of his team mates to hit. On a strong club like the Giants or the Cubs, Lucas would probably have won all 24 games or at least 23 of them. In a field of great pitchers, Lucas stands out as prominently as any and many fans might be inclined to call him the best in the circuit. Tuesday's scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	6	11	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8	3

Batteries—Lucas and Gooch; Cantwell, Perry and Spohrer, Leggett. Losing pitcher—Cantwell. Time—1h. 34m.

AT NEW YORK (First Game)

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	x	4	9	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	2

Batteries—Fitzsimmons and Hogan, O'Farrell; Bush, Cvengros and Taylor, Gonzales. Losing pitcher Bush. Time—1h. 40m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2

Batteries—Carlson and Taylor; Hubbell, Scott and O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Time—2h. 4m.

AT BROOKLYN (First Game)

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	8	0

Batteries—Sherdel and Smith; Vance and DeBerry. Time—1h. 50m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	x	4	6	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2

Batteries—Moss and DeBerry; Johnson and Wilson. Time—1h. 36m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	x	8	12	3
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	6	11	3

Batteries—Koupal, Willoughby and Lavan; Brame, Hill, Petty and Hargreaves. Winning pitcher—Koupal. Losing pitcher—Brame. Time—2h. 4m.

U. S. BOY ELIMINATED

EDINBURGH, Scotland (AP)—Hamilton Wright, United States boy who has been a favorite for the title in the boys' golf championship tourney underway here, was eliminated on his first appearance on the course of the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society by J. Mackay, who defeated him 2 and 1. The match was a second-round one, Wright having drawn a bye in the first. The American boy opened inauspiciously and soon found himself fighting against a heavy deficit. Mackay, being three up at the seventh, Wright won a hole back and was two down at the turn.

GERMAN CLAIMS RECORD

BREMEN, Ger. (AP)—Pilot Edzard claimed a world record Tuesday for baby planes by covering 1501.2 kilometers (about 935 miles) over a staked course in 13½ hours, beating the mark set by the Czechoslovakian fliers, Hermanski and Machurek, in 1928, by more than 100 kilometers.

MONDERO OPTIONED TO MINORS

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Infielder Leonard Mondero of the St. Louis American League Baseball Club has been sent to Tulsa of the Western League on option. He will play third base for the Oilers. St. Louis reserve, who needed batting in the pennant race.

Stirring Events Bring About a Close Finish in Cricket

Six Teams Still in the Running With Only a Couple of Weeks of Play Left in English County Championship

ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W.	Lost	Be-fore 1st inns.	Aban-doned on 1st inns.	Led 1st inns but lost	Pts.
Nottinghamsh.	12	2	3	4	2	131
Gloucestershire	12	5	1	3	2	126
Lancashire	10	3	6	4	1	126
Yorkshire	8	1	8	4	2	124
Sussex	11	6	5	2	0	119
Kent	11	7	5	1	0	116
Middlesex	10	5	5	3	0	114
Leicestershire	9	6	6	4	0	114
Derbyshire	9	6	5	3	1	110
Surrey	7	7	3	4	2	91
Essex	6	8	3	6	1	85
Hampshire	6	8	0	7	2	85
Warwickshire	5	11	3	4	1	71
Northamptonsh.	6	12	1	5	0	68
Worcestershire	2	12	3	4	2	51
Glamorganshire	3	16	2	5	0	40
Somersetshire	2	16	3	2	0	37

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A combination of stirring events since the last message to The Christian Science Monitor on the subject has brought about one of the closest and most interesting finishes ever seen in an English intercounty cricket championship. The lead has changed with the conclusion of almost every batch of matches, and now, with only a couple of weeks more for the contest, six teams which have been sliding up and down in the first six places in the manner vastly enthralling to the fans are still in the running for victory. And not the least hopeful of these sides is Sussex, which has come at the leaders with a sudden burst.

Sussex men, renowned for their bright cricket—they never seem concerned much about championship points—defeated Gloucester last week by the closest possible margin of one run, and between now and the end of the season they have the opportunity of overcoming Nottinghamshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire, all on Sussex' soil. It is a tremendous task they have in front of them, but they have earned a high reputation for rising to big occasions and a dramatic last-minute success for them would send up cheers in all parts of the country, particularly the South, which in championship competition has been thoroughly obscured by the North, Midlands, and West.

Notts' Outlook

On statistical evidence the present leader, Nottinghamshire, which has been either first or third for the last month and a half, must be reckoned to have the brightest prospects of winning, though since it has played one game fewer than Gloucestershire or Lancashire and has five points more, and is seven points ahead of Yorkshire for the same number of games played, both Yorkshire and Lancashire, great northern rivals who have almost monopolized honors in the English intercounty cricket championship since the war, got off the mark in an indifferent style this summer, but when they did get in stride they went up relentlessly until right on the heels of the leading pair.

While this was going on Gloucestershire, generally considered to be "the team of the year," was hanging tenaciously on to the top rung of the ladder. It was first half-way through the season. It was first before its dramatic defeat by Sussex Friday evening, and it is second now with a fixture with the leader to fulfill and two other engagements, which it might on form be expected to win.

This season, with its alteration in cricket rules, its "chance" wickets, unexpected results, fast scoring and even distribution of power among the counties, has reawakened general interest in England's great summer game and gathered to it so it would appear that a new public is keenly appreciative of the dramatic possibilities in the game, and warmly enthusiastic of bright stuff that Sussex in particular has been providing recently.

Scores Three Centuries

The Sussex eleven today contains the most spectacular batsman in first-class cricket, K. S. Duleepsinhji, nephew of the famous Indian cricketing prince of former days, K. S. Ranjitsinhji. "Duleep," as he is generally called, covered himself with glory anew last week against Kent, when he hit 115 and 246, gathering these 361 runs out of 549 scored by his side at the rate of more than one per minute.

The feat of scoring a century in the first innings of a game and a double century in the second has been accomplished by only four other cricketers in the whole of the game's long history. They were W. W. Armstrong, famous Australian captain; C. B. Fry, one of the greatest all-round athletes England has ever produced; H. T. W. Hardinge, famous Kent cricketer and Hipson footballer, and C. P. Mead, Hampshire's left-handed veteran.

In addition to thrashing Kent's bowling all over the field, Duleepsinhji caught out six men. It was indeed "his" match and, to commemorate the occasion, a special memento was produced bearing gold lettering on the background of Cambridge blue.

Another astonishing performance last week was George Geary's success with the ball for Leicestershire against Glamorganshire. He took all 10 wickets in the Welshmen's second innings for a total of 18 runs. Never before has any bowler run through a whole side in first-class cricket for such a paltry cost. The nearest approach to it was Ernest Vogler's bag of 10 for 26 in a match for the Currie Cup in South Africa between Eastern Province and Griqualand West.

Exciting Finish

The most exciting finish of the season so far was that on Friday, wherein Sussex just got home against Gloucestershire. When the last stage of the game came along Gloucestershire required only 69 runs for victory and had five men to get them with. In an ordinary way Gloucestershire fans would have felt quite comfortable about the task being safely completed, but the Sussex team, as has been said, has a bright and breezy way about it that proves all sorts of things to be possible when they appear otherwise. The visiting bowlers, especially James Langridge, pinned the Gloucestershire batsman down firmly as possible, but could not prevent the score from rising until with two wickets still to fall there were only three runs between Gloucestershire and victory. At this point, however, C. W. L. Parker started at the third run for a hit he had made off M. W. Tate, but when his partner shouted "No" he slipped in turning back, and falling to the ground was stumped before he could regain his crease. As the next man was caught out on the second ball, Parker's unfortunate slip cost Gloucestershire that game and it may prove to have cost it the championship in time as well.

Scores were Sussex 263 and 116. In Gloucestershire's batting W. R. Hammond, renowned test match batsman, was out through hitting his own wicket in both innings. It is unusual for any great batsman to be dismissed in this way at all, and there can be exceedingly few instances of one putting the bat into the stumps twice in one game. Sussex's win was its second over Gloucestershire this season, the first, in May, being by a big margin of 374 runs.

Whilst Gloucestershire was going down in this dramatic fashion, Nottingham credited itself with a win against Warwickshire at Coventry by an innings and 68 runs. T. Voice, whose bowling had had much to do with Nottinghamshire's prominence this summer, took his hundredth wicket, whilst Warwickshire was hitting 71 and 172 in response to Nottingham shire's 311.

When they are facing one another Yorkshire and Lancashire seem able to play forcing cricket, and the former certainly did so against Derbyshire at Sheffield in an attempt to obtain a definite issue. A Yorkshire man batted first for 287, which was 61 more than Derbyshire could obtain, and the northerners declared the second innings closed for 269, leaving the visitors in need of 331 for a win. They had dismissed all but two of the opposing batsmen in the second innings when rain brought play prematurely to a close.

Other results in games most recently concluded in the county cricket championship are: Middlesex defeated Essex by six wickets (scores Essex 152 and 165, Middlesex 197 and 123 for four wickets); Leicestershire defeated Glamorganshire by 15 runs (scores Leicestershire 102 and 141, Glamorganshire 166 and 80); Surrey defeated Somersetshire by 161 runs (Surrey 321 and 140, Somersetshire 184 and 116).

CHAMPION WINS ANOTHER MATCH

Now in Quarterfinal of Public Parks Tennis Tourney —Doubles Start

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, present holder of the United States Public Parks tennis championship, advanced to the quarterfinal round of the tournament on the Delaware Park courts here Tuesday by eliminating Edward B. Nowak, Lackawanna, N. Y., in the only third-round match played. The score was 6—3, 6—1, 7—5.

The Chicago player smashed his way through the first two sets, but in the third set found Nowak putting up a hard fight. After the score reached 5-all in games in the final set, Jennings proved too steady and won two straight games to take the set, 7—5, and the match.

Charles J. Lejeck, Chicago, was the first seeded player to be eliminated in the singles event. He lost to Harold C. Bartel, Cleveland, in the longest match of the day. The players battle through 65 games, requiring 3h. 10m. to complete the match. Bartel won in five sets, the score being 6—4, 6—8, 6—1, 7—9, 10—8. The Cleveland champion was more accurate in the last two games of the final set, losing only three points.

High School Boy Stars

In the only other five-set encounter of the second round Monte Tiller, high school tennis star from Louisville, Ky., defeated Nelson Dreyfus, Kenmore (N. Y.) veteran. Tiller won the opening set, lost the next two, and after the rest period staged a brilliant rally to win the fourth and fifth sets and the match. The Louisville boy appears to be a promising player. He plays a very consistent game.

Louis J. Kurland, Baltimore, captain of the University of Maryland tennis team, advanced to the third round as a result of his victory over Henry L. Burns of North Tonawanda, N. Y. The Baltimore star has considerable speed to his shots and was very accurate in sideline placements against Burns. Kurland won in straight sets, 6—0, 6—0, 6—3.

Two Doubles Matches

One of the two matches in the men's doubles completed resulted in a five-set victory. Monte Tiller and Robert L. Hall, Louisville, won from the team of Theodore C. Rivera, Minneapolis, and Gerald F. Riordan, Lansing, Mich. The score was 11—9, 7—9, 9—7, 5—7, 6—2.

The third annual meeting of the National Public Parks Tennis Association will be held at the Hotel Lenox Friday morning. Paul W. Gibbons, chairman of the public parks committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, will attend the meeting. Washington, D. C., has made application for the 1930 United States public parks tournament, while Detroit and Louisville desire to be considered for 1931. The summary:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARK TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
MEN'S SINGLES—Second Round

E. B. Nowak, Lackawanna, N. Y., won from Cary Hyde, Elmira, N. Y., by default.

R. B. Consodine, Washington, D. C., won from Henry Clabaugh, Elmira, N. Y., by default.

John Metz, Memphis, defeated W. R. Bascom, St. Louis, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

R. F. Norton, St. Louis, defeated H. H. Durham, Memphis, 6—4, 6—2, 7—5.

H. C. Bartel, Cleveland, defeated C. J. Lejeck, Chicago, 6—4, 6—8, 6—1, 7—9, 10—8.

T. C. Rivera, Minneapolis, defeated S. L. Dueger, North Tonawanda, N. Y., 6—1, 6—0, 6—0.

J. R. Delara, Los Angeles, defeated J. C. Miller, Birmingham, Ala., 9—7, 6—3, 7—5.

Monte Tiller, Louisville, defeated Nelson Dreyfus, Kenmore, N. Y., 6—4, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

Louis Schaefer, Buffalo, defeated R. E. DeFilippo, Elmira, N. Y., 6—3, 7—3, 6—2.

L. J. Kurland, Baltimore, defeated H. L. Burns, North Tonawanda, N. Y., 6—0, 6—0, 6—3.

Amsterdam, Philadelphia, defeated H. J. Jaeger, North Tonawanda, N. Y., 6—0, 6—2, 6—3.

M. J. Meyer, Philadelphia, defeated L. W. Bowker, Memphis, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5.

R. L. Hall, Louisville, defeated H. C. Schuberg, St. Louis, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

Third Round

G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defeated E. B. Nowak, Lackawanna, N. Y., 6—3, 6—1, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Monte Tiller and R. L. Hall, Louisville, defeated T. C. Rivera, Minneapolis, and G. F. Riordan, Lansing, Mich., 11—9, 7—9, 9—7, 5—7, 6—2.

Louis Schaefer and L. J. Kronman, Buffalo, defeated R. M. Moss and E. T. Evans, Scranton, Pa., 6—3, 6—1, 6—1.

ATHLETICS ARE HALTED AGAIN

Held to Four Hits for the Second Time in Four Days

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	83	34	.710
New York	69	44	.611
Cleveland	60	55	.522
St. Louis	60	57	.514
Detroit	55	62	.470
Washington	50	68	.442
Chicago	45	72	.385
Boston	40	75	.348

RESULTS AUG. 20

Boston 12, Detroit 8.
New York 5, Chicago 4.
Washington 6, Cleveland 2.
St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 1.

Extra! Extra! The New York Yankees barely defeated the Chicago White Sox, 5 to 4, while Philadelphia was losing to St. Louis, 2 to 1, Tuesday, thus enabling the Yankees to gain ground on their great rivals for the second time this week. Manager Connie Mack, however, cannot yet count the advantage he still holds over the Yankees on his two hands and he is no doubt expecting to regain what ground he lost Tuesday before the week is out.

Although the Athletics have received brilliant pitching from their stars, Walberg, Shores, Earnshaw and Grove, in the last four games, they have managed to win only one of them. Walberg, Grove and Earnshaw, all three of whom are nearly up to the 20-game mark in victories, lost the three games, while Shores, least effective of the four, was the victorious pitcher. Three six-hit games and one eight-hit affair have been turned in by the four pitchers in the last four games. Each one of the defeats have been by one-run margins, Tuesday's game being the second 2-to-1 defeat.

Athletics Again Held Down

Four days ago the Athletics were held to four hits, the least number made by the club in any one game this year. Again on Tuesday they made only four hits off Crowder of the Browns. Three games before that they were held to six. The Athletics seem to be unable to hit on every third day lately. Had Earnshaw won his game, he would have been the first American League pitcher to reach 20 victories.

The Browns won the game on a home run by Kress with a man on base in the sixth inning, after Philadelphia had scored its lone run in the third. The Athletics are now 12 games ahead of the Yankees, who have taken the opportunity afforded them by the Philadelphia slump to gain ground by winning four of their last five games.

Although the Yankees are finding the White Sox harder to defeat than they did earlier in the season, they still manage to gain the ascendancy over Chicago almost every time, even though it be by only one run margins. The Yankees have defeated Chicago 14 out of 17 games this season.

Ruffing Adds to Record

While the pitching of Ruffing was not of the best, the hitting of his teammates enabled the Boston Red Sox to win their fourth game out of five against the Detroit Tigers, 12 to 8, and add to the Boston record of using relief pitchers in only three of the last 15 games. Ruffing allowed 13 hits and was pounded freely in the third and seventh innings. But the Red Sox are an inspired club. Each time they came back as strong, if not stronger, than the Tigers, scoring four in the third and fourth innings and three in the eighth.

It has often been intimated that Ruffing would make a great outfielder, particularly for his hitting ability. After a silence of several games, his bat spoke loudly Tuesday, when he contributed two singles and a double to his own cause. He has a batting average of .364 in his last four games. Alexander, Detroit's first baseman, continued his heavy hitting against Boston pitchers, making a triple and two singles to bring his total of hits in the Boston series to eight. Tuesday's scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	3	0	12	15	0
Detroit	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	8	13	0

Batteries—Ruffing and Heving; Graham, Prudhomme, Yde and Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Graham. Time—2h. 20m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	x	2	8	0
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0

Batteries—Crowder and Manion; Earnshaw, Quinn and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Earnshaw. Time—1h. 18m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	6	12	3
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	1

Batteries—Burke, Thomas and Spencer; Shoffner, Holloway and L. Sewell, Myatt. Winning pitcher—Thomas. Losing pitcher—Shoffner. Time—2h, 1m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	11	2
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	8	0

Batteries—Zachary, Moore and Dickey; Faber and Berg, Crouse. Winning pitcher—Zachary. Time—2h. 3m.

MIDWICK FOUR WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAKE FOREST, Ill.—Two teams won their way to the semifinals by victories Tuesday in the 12-goal tournament of the United States Polo Association. Midwick Country Club of Los Angeles, winner of the intercircuit tournament last week, defeated Onwentsia Country Club, 12 to 5, at Onwentsia, and the Oakbrook du Pages defeated Fort Hoyle, Md., 10 to 7, at Oakbrook Polo Club. The victors meet Friday to determine a finalist against the winner of Thursday's match between Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and Fort Benning, Ga.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	74	51	.592
Nashville	73	53	.579
New Orleans	70	53	.569
Memphis	68	59	.535
Atlanta	68	60	.531
Little Rock	51	74	.408
Mobile	50	73	.407
Chattanooga	47	78	.376

RESULTS AUG. 20

New Orleans 12, Chattanooga 6.
New Orleans 4, Chattanooga 2.
Little Rock 4, Atlanta 3.
Birmingham 5, Memphis 2.
Nashville 14, Mobile 5.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	83	40	.675
St. Paul	72	51	.585
Minneapolis	70	53	.569
Louisville	57	64	.471
Indianapolis	58	65	.472
Columbus	56	68	.452
Milwaukee	50	74	.403
Toledo	45	76	.372

RESULTS AUG. 20

St. Paul 10, Toledo 1.
Columbus 9, Minneapolis 3.
Louisville 9, Kansas City 6.
Indianapolis 6, Milwaukee 5.

ANOTHER BASEBALL SCHOOL

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Something new in institutions of learning is flourishing here at Spiller Field, home of the Atlanta Southern Association Baseball Club. It is the South's first baseball school. Norman Elberfield, veteran of many campaigns on the diamond, is in charge, and 45 boys from every part of the State are proving themselves apt and enthusiastic members of the student body. A baseball school is already holding classes in the West, while the Boston Braves conduct an informal one.

Miss Palfrey Continues to Defeat Favored Players

Brookline Girl Beats Mrs. Shepherd-Barron, 8—10, 6—0, 6—4—Second Day's Play Is Void of the Spectacular

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., furnished conclusive proof of her high rank at present in United States tennis, and her coming rank in international play when she defeated Mrs. Dorothy C. Shepherd-Barron of the British Wightman Cup team in the second round of the singles in the women's United States tennis championship at Forest Hills Stadium Tuesday afternoon. The score was 8—10, 6—0, 6—4, and only once was the British star able to make any continued success against the United States girl champion of 1928, when she made a desperate effort late in the initial set and ran three games in a row to win it. But the balance of the play was all in favor of the Longwood girl, who is now being hailed as a coming champion.

This match stood out in a day that was void of the spectacular other than the regular play of the leading stars both in singles and in the doubles, which was started. All the American seeded stars, and the other four survivors among the foreign contingent, all of the British Wightman Cup team, came through victorious, mostly in straight sets. Miss Helen N. Wills, the defending champion, disposed of Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., 6—1, 6—0; and Miss Helen M. Jacobs, though still below her best standard, dismissed Miss Eleanor Goss, 6—0, 6—4, with the tall New Yorker giving her strong opposition in the second set only.

Miss Betty Nuthall and Mrs. Michael H. Watson, the two British leaders, also had easy tasks, the former defeating Miss Gertrude Dwyer, a local player, 6—3, 6—1, while Mrs. Watson, playing on an outside court, won her match with Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., 6—2, 6—0, in about 15 minutes.

Meet Stern Opposition

Two of the seeded Californians, Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy and Miss Edith A. Cross, met with unexpected opposition from lesser-known players. Little Miss Helen Marlowe of Los Angeles, still in the junior ranks and making her first trip east this summer, opposed the veteran closely for the first two sets, coming close to victory in the second. But the failure to take it ended her resistance, and Mrs. Bundy ran out the deciding set in straight games, to win at 5—7, 8—6, 6—0. Then Miss Cross dropped the second set to little Miss Marie A. Fensterer of Englewood, but came back to win at 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

The four leading seeded teams in the doubles, Miss Cross and Mrs. L. A. Harper, Miss Jacobs and Miss Nuthall, and the British pairs, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, winners at Wimbledon, and Mrs. B. C. Covell and Mrs. Shepherd-Barron, the runners-up there, were all victors by wide margins in their matches, Miss Jacobs and Miss Nuthall winning by default. But the two American seeded teams met with unexpected opposition from their lesser-known opponents, and had the hardest sort of time before they could come through. Miss Marion Hunt, another young Californian, and Miss Clara Louise Zinke, pairing this summer for the first time, sprang a surprise on Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, by taking the first set, and the latter team had a long battle before it could win, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3. Then Miss Clara Greenspan teamed up for the occasion with Miss Elizabeth Warren of Wilmington, Del., and the new team carried Mrs. Chapin and Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, the fourth seeded team, to extra games in the first set, before losing at 7—5, 6—4.

The Palfrey sisters showed that their play against the internationalists was justified by winning their doubles match in straight sets from Miss Ruth Bailey and Miss Carolyn Swartz, 9—7, 9—7. Miss Mianne Palfrey made a fine stand in the singles also, but finally succumbed to the varied play of Mrs. Michell, 6—4, 6—3.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—
Second Round

Miss Helen N. Wills, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Boston, 2—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, Poston, 6—3, 7—5.

Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, England, defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, New York, defeated Mrs. J. Saunders Taylor, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Dorothy Blodgett, Provincetown, Mass., 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Miss Helen Marlowe, Los Angeles, 5—7, 8—6, 6—0.

Miss Betty Nuthall, England, defeated Miss Gertrude Dwyer, New York, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, 6—0, 6—4.

Mrs. B. C. Covell, England, defeated Mrs. William H. Endicott, Swampscott, Mass., 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Mary R. Greef, Kansas City, Mo., defeated Miss Clara Greenspan, New York, 6—0, 6—3.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, England, 8—10, 6—0, 6—4.

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated Miss Marie A. Fensterer, Englewood, N. J., 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Mrs. William V. Hester Jr., Kew Gardens, N. Y., defeated Miss Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, 3—6, 10—8, 7—5.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, San Francisco, defeated Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Michael H. Watson, England, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., 6—2, 6—0.

DOUBLES—First Round

Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. L. A. Harper defeated Miss Olive Wade and Mrs. O. E. Gray, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Virginia B. Rice and Miss Evelyn Parsons defeated Miss Alice C. Francis and Mrs. R. F. Stenz, 6—3, 12—10.

Miss Margaret Blake and Mrs. C. J. Hubbard Jr. defeated Miss Mary R. Greef and Miss Ethel L. Burkardt, 6—3, 7—5.

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr. and Miss Marjorie K. Gladman defeated Miss Elizabeth Warren and Miss Clara Greenspan, 7—5, 6—4.

Miss Penelope W. Anderson and Mrs. Henry R. Guild defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary and Miss Anne Page, 3—6, 8—6, 6—0.

Mrs. T. C. Bundy and Miss Josephine N. Cruikshank defeated Mrs. W. H. Hitchcock and Miss Marie Wagner, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. B. C. Covell and Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron defeated Miss Gladys Hutchings and Mrs. Walter Merrill Hall, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Helen M. Jacobs and Miss Betty Nuthall won from Mrs. H. T. Eaton and Mrs. Bronson, by default.

Miss Marguerite Falkenberg and Mrs. H. H. Watsa defeated Miss Katherine Lamarche and Miss Doris Balk, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. D. A. Alston and Mrs. F. M. Letson defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedden and Miss Dorothy Blodgett, 7—5, 6—4.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and Miss Mianne Palfrey defeated Miss Ruth Bailey and Miss Carolyn Swartz, 9—7, 9—7.

Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Marjorie A. Morrill defeated Miss Marian Hunt and Miss Clara Louise Zinke, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Dorothy Andrus defeated Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere and Mrs. William H. Endicott, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. T. D. M. Johnson and Miss Grace Surber defeated Miss Marjorie L. Sachs and Miss Eleanor Holton, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Michael H. Watson and Mrs. L. R. C. Michell defeated Mrs. A. J. Lamme Jr., and Mrs. W. V. Hester, 6—1, 6—1.

Allison-Van Ryn Team Loses Match

Davis Cup Pair Figure in Early Upset in Newport Tennis Tourney

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—Shortly after being introduced to each other Tuesday, Philip F. Neer of Portland Ore., and Bruce P. Barnes of Austin, Tex., stepped onto the historic Newport Casino tennis courts and overwhelmed John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison, doubles team which defeated Henri Cochet and Jean R. Borotra in the recent Davis Cup play with France. The scores were 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

Van Ryn and Allison were playing their first doubles match since they left Paris and, despite the fact that they spent most of last week practicing on the Longwood courts in Brookline, Mass., they appeared undertennised.

Another unexpected reversal loomed when W. T. Tilder 2d and Francis T. Hunter, seeded second below Van Ryn and Allison, tackled Tamio Abe of Japan and Edward Jacobs, the hard-swinging Baltimore southpaw, and barely beat them

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(Continued from Page 15)

(Sales in hundreds) High Low 1:00

1 Aero Repub pf	63	63	63
2 Allas Plywood	66	66	66
2 Ashton V M cvt	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 Aviation Corp	24¾	24¼	24¼
6 Bellanca Aircraft	21¾	21¼	21¼
1 Blue Ridge Corp	53¾	53½	53½
2 Bliss Co	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Blue Diamond	24	24	24
1 Boyn Steel	96½	96½	96½
200 Blue Ridge	27¼	27	27
1 Bohack	64	64	64
215 Bon Ami cv pf	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 Brazil T&L	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 British Celanese	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 Build Mfr	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Build Wreck	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Bell N&K Pow pf	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Bulova Watch	24	24	24
2 Burma Corp Ltd	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Canada Dredge &	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Can Marconi	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 Cable Wire A	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Cable Wire B	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Cable Wire pf	43¾	43¾	43¾
25 Can Mar Wire ass	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Capitol Adm A	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 Capitol Adm pf	90	90	90
3 Carib Syn new	24¾	24¾	24¾
2 Carrier Eng Corp	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Century A Trust	105	105	105
1 Cent Pub Serv A	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Cent States Elec	42	42	42
1 Cent Pub Serv pf	87¾	87¾	87¾
925 Cities Service	160	160	160
1 Commercial Inv	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Commercial Pipe	8	8	8
1 Conn Elec Serv	67¾	67¾	67¾
6 Consol Aircraft	43¾	43¼	43¼
1 Consol Mach	32	32	32
2 Cont Chem A	32¾	32¾	32¾
24 Cont Equip	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Crese Tractor	29	29	29
1 Cun Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Cuneo Press	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Curtiss Aero&Mot	24¾	24¾	24¾
12 Curtiss-Wright	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Cons Aircraft	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Cons Coal Min	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Cons Gas Util A	32	32	32
264 Cons Oil Corp	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Consol Chem	137¾	136¾	136¾
1 Cons Instrument	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Conqueror Stores	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Cord Corp	25¾	25	25
1 Cuban Am Sug	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Curtis Manufg	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Davega Stores	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Deere & Co pf	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Detroit Edison	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Dominion Oil	1	1	1
1 Dubilier Cond	11¾	10¾	11¼
1 Duke Power	324¾	320	320
1 Duke Power rts	2¾	2¾	2¾
12 Elec Bond&Share	27¾	27¾	27¾
65 El Bond&Share pf	164	160	160
220 Eastman Kodak rts	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 East Fuel & Gas	40	39	40
1 Engl Oil A	25	25	25
5 El Bond&Share pf	165¾	165¾	165¾
1 Equity Corp	27¾	27¾	27¾
120 Fajardo Sugar	89	89	89
20 Falcon Lead ass	¾	¾	¾
12 Fansteel Prod	16¾	16	16¾
12 Fed Wat A	51	50¾	50¾
1 Fiat Corp	27	27	27
15 Finan Investing	27¾	27¼	27¾
1 First Nat Corp	¾	¾	¾
1 Florida P&L pf	100	100	100
1 Foker Aircraft	46	46	46
1 Follis Fischer	27¾	25¾	25¾
1 Ford Mot Can A	42¾	42¼	42¼
4 Ford Mot Ltd	19¾	18¾	18¾
1 Foremost Fabrics	22	22	22
1 Foundation Fgn	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Fox Theatre A	25¾	25	25
3 Freshman Chas	10¾	9¾	10¼
3 Garlock Packing	33½	32¾	32¾
2 Gen Bak new	7	6¾	7
5 Gen Bak pf (6)	67¾	67¼	67½
1 Gen Cable War	28¾	28¾	28¾
12 Gen El Eng rt (2)	14¾	14¼	14¼
1 Gen Ind Alcohol	32¾	32¾	32¾
12 Gen L Mch n (2½)	20	20	20
3 Gen Realty&Util	33¾	33	33½
1 Gen Empire	32¾	33½	33½
8 Gen Theatre eq	33	33	33
2 Glen Alden Co (6)	127¾	126	126
6 Globe Underwrit	25½	25	25
5 Golden Cen Min	8¼	7¾	8¼
2 Golden Coin	58	58	58
21 Goldm S Tr (6)	112¾	111¾	112½
10 Gold Seal Electric	20¾	20¼	20¾
2 Graymoor Corp	6	6	6
1 Gorham Inc pf (3)	50	50	50
110 Gt Atl&Pac n (4)	400	398½	398½
110 Gt Tl&Pac lpf (7)	116	116	116
4 Greenfield T&D	17¾	17¼	17¾
18 Grigsby Grow	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 Ground Grip (1)	38¾	38¼	38¼
1 Guardian Fire (2)	87	87	87
12 Gulf O C Pa (1½)	205	204¾	204¾
8 Hall Print Co (1)	29¾	29	29
18 Hayden Corp	69¾	68¼	69¾
4 Hercules Motors	29¾	29¼	29¾
4 Hecla Min	17¾	17¼	17¾
3 Helena Rubinstein	16¼	16	16
1 Homackla Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
8 Hood Rubber	36¼	35¾	35¾
3 HudsonRa'MaS	19¼	18½	19
3 Humble Oil&Ref	57¾	57¼	57¼
3 Hygrade Food	38¾	35	38¾
9 Imp Oil Can new	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Indiana Pipe Line	30¾	30¾	30¾
2 Industrial Rayon	38	37¾	37¾
1 Int Cig Mach	73¾	73½	73½
18 Insurance Sec	30¾	30¼	30¼
8 Insurance Shares	23	23	23
14 Insull Util	110	106	110
782 InterSuperPw	89¾	88	88¾
9 International Petro	27	26½	26½
4 Inter Equities	21¾	21¼	21¼
8 InterEquity etfs	65¼	64½	65¼
2 InterSafRazB	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Intpf Utilities A	43¾	43¾	43¾
25 Indpf Util B	18¾	17¾	18¾
2 Iron Cap Copper	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 Irving Air Chute	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Isl Superpw	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Johnson Motor	48	48	48
14 Kolster Radio	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Lefourt Rlty nw	34	34	34
4 Libby McN&Libby	13	13	13
4 Lily Cup	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Lone Star n	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Marconi Marine	15	15	15
3 Mass Bonding Co	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 May Flower Assoc	86¾	86¼	86¼
8 McLellan Stores A	37¾	37¾	37¾
9 Memphis Nat Gas	18¾	17½	17½
11 Merchants Mfg	33¾	32	33¼
8 Messabi Iron	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Metal&Min	20¾	20¼	20¼
1 Mercy Cb Stores	78¾	78¾	78¾
38 Mid West Util n	42¾	42¼	42¼
1 Middle West Util 6%	4.60	4.60	4.60
3 Mid West Uts	52¾	51¾	52
2 Mid West Util 6pf	156	153	156
1 Midland Roy cvt pf	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Miller & Sons	49¾	49¼	49¼
2 Moore Drop For A	67	67	67
2 Mountain Prod	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Nachman Spring	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 National Baking	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 National Banc Ser	55¾	55¾	55¾
1 Nat Container pf	33	33	33
8 Murray Bds	17¾	17¼	17¾
9 Nat Amer	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 Nat Invest war	214	210	214
2 Nat Food Prd R	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 Nat Fuel & Gas	38¾	38¾	38¾
3 Nat Investors	223¼	223¼	225¼
1 Nat Inv A	25¾	25¾	25¾
8 Newport n	46¼	46	46
3 Nat Pub Serv A	31¾	31¼	31¾
3 Nat Screen	28	28	28
4 Nat Tinsl Supply	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Nat Trans	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Nehi Corp	72¾	72¾	72¾
1 Nevada Cal Elec	89¾	89¾	89¾
2 Newmont Mining	211	209	210
1 New Mfrs Finding A	23¾	23	23
1 N Y Investors	79	79	79
23 NY Tel 6½% pf	112	112	112
87 Niagara Hud Pw	27¾	26¾	26¾
8 Niag Hud P A wr	9¾	9	9
1 Niag Hud P B wr	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 Niagara Shares	71	70¾	70¾
5 Niles Bem Pond	62	61½	61
2 Nipissing Mines	5¾	5¾	5¾
14 Noranda Mines	65¾	64¾	65½
1 No Amer L&P	68	68	68
24 No Amer Avia	15¾	15¼	15½
1 No Amer Util Sec	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 No States Pow A	220¼	220¼	220¼
2 Novadel Agene	26¾	26½	26½
14 Ohio Cop	1¾	1¾	1¾
6 Ohio Oil	74¼	74	74½
4 Oil Stocks A	15¼	14¾	15
5 Outboard A	19¾	19¼	19½
2 Outboard B	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Pacific West Oil	15½	15½	15½
2 Packard Elec	32¾	32¾	32¾
3 Pandem Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Pantepec Oil Ven	5¾	5¾	5¾
9 Paramount Cab	25¾	25	25
150 Pender Groc A	50	50	50
1 Penn A & L pf	92	92	92
31 Pennroad Corp	28¼	28¼	28¼
8 Peop L&P A	53	53	53
1 Perfect Circle	60¾	60¾	60¾
2 Perryman El	18	17¾	18
8 Petroleum Co	28	27¾	28
2 Pilot Radio	27¾	27¾	27¾
4 Pitney Bowes nw	26	25½	25½
4 Pratt & Lam	70	69	70
1 Propper Silk H	26	26	26
16 Prudential Inv	34½	33¾	33¾
1 Quincy Mines	48¾	48¾	48¾
3 Rainbow L Pr A	27	27	27
3 Rainbow L Pr B	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Reiter Foster	5¾	5¾	5¾
7 Reliance Bronze	23¾	22¾	22¾
8 Reliance Man	53¾	53¼	53¼
1 Repeti Candy	1½	1½	1½
1 Res Mot Trk ctf	1½	1½	1½
2 Rayhestos Man	56¾	56	56
2 Raymond Pr cv pf	65	65	65
1 Roan Ant Corp	43	42	43
4 Rockland L&P	35½	34¾	35½
2 Root Ref pf	26	25¾	25¾
1 Ross Stores	9½	9½	9½
2 Salt Creek Prod	14¾	14¼	14¾
4 Savage P S Co	61	60¾	61
6 Shenandoah	37¾	37	37¼
4 Shenandoah cv pf	61¾	61	61¾
6 Sim Financial	55¾	55	55
2 Sm Gen Am Inv	26¾	26¾	26¾
3 Segal Lk&Hdw	13	12¾	13
4 Selected Indust	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Selfridge Prov	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Sel Ind pf	68¼	68	68¼
1 Sentry Saf Control	26¾	26	26
1 Seton Leather	24½	24½	24½
2 Seattle Dem	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Servmet Aviation	31¾	31¾	32¼
1 Shattuck Den	32¾	32¼	32¾
41 Shawmut Mtg	3.75	3.75	3.75
1 Simmons Mfg	33¾	33¼	33¼
1 Simmons Tube	33	33	33
1 So Cal Ed A pf	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 So Cal Ed B pf	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 So Cal E C pf	23½	23¼	23½
3 So Corp	17¾	16¾	17¾
4 Southland Roy	15¾	15¼	15¾
1 Stewart G Util	17¾	16¾	17¾
1 Stan & Gen Corp	3	3	3
150 Std Brands	38¾	38¾	38¾
20 Std O Indiana	57¾	56¾	56¾
1 Std O Kansas	23	23	23
2 Std O Kentucky	38¾	37¾	37¾
2 Std Pow & Lt	114	114	114
21 Std Stl Prop	54¾	51¾	54¼
3 Starrett Corp	33	32½	32½
2 Stein Co	32¾	32	32
10 Stein Cosmetics	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 Stein Bros	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Strauss Both Stores	29½	29½	29¾
1 Stroock & Co (2)	37½	37½	37½
4 Stutz M Car Am	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 Swift & Co (8)	132	131½	132
1 Sys W M B (1)	24¾	24¾	26¾
1 Tampa El (2A)	81	81	81
1 Texon Oil & Land	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Thermoid Co	33	31¾	32¼
1 Third Nat Invest	60	60	60
1 Thom Pr A (1.70B)	52	52	52
5 Thomp St pf (3½)	53¾	53½	53¾
4 Tishman Realty	65¾	65¼	65¾
13 Todd Shipyds (4)	57¾	57	57¾
12 Tri C Allied ctfs	103	102¾	102¾
1 Tri Utilities	52½	52½	52½
14 Trans Corp (4A)	145¾	145¾	145¾
4 Transcont A Trans	24¾	23¾	23¾
1 Trans A Trans ctfs	23	23	23
1 Tr Lux D Pict	9¾	9¾	9¾
90 Tri Cont Corp	52	47¾	52
4 Tri Cont C pf (6)	112½	112½	112½
140 Tub A S B ctf (10)	390	380½	380½
1 Tung-S Lamp (2)	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Union Nat G Can	42¾	42¾	42¾
2 Union Oil Derby	15¾	15¾	15¾
41 United as	28¾	28	28
1 Unit Gas Imp	287¼	287¼	287½
130 United G Imp rts	3¾	3¾	3¾
95 Un Lt & P A	54¾	53¾	53¾
2 Un Lt&Pow Cv pf	115¼	115	115
4 Un Piece Dye Wks	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 United Pub Service	20	20	20
2 Un Car Fastener	21¾	21¾	21¾
4 Un Corp war	40¼	40	40
13 US Finish w i	55¾	55¾	55¾
150 US Finish pf	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 US Gypsum	76¾	76¾	76¾
2 US Lines pf	18¾	18½	18½
23 Unit Wall Paper	28¾	28	28¾
2 United Stores	21¾	21¾	21¾
3 United Stoers A	44	40¾	44
1 United Stoers pf	77	77	77
2 United Verde Ext	17¾	17½	17½
3 Unity Gold Min	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Us Asbestos cod	62¾	62¾	62¾
22 Utilities Equities	38¾	37¾	38¾
9 Utilities Power	32¾	32¾	32¾
1 Util Pow&Lt B cf	83½	83½	83½
12 Utility & Industrs	48¾	47½	47½
5 Util & Indus pf	49¾	45	49¾
3 Ulen Co	33¾	33½	33½
2 Vacuum Oil	122½	122	122½
2 Veeder Root	48	48	48
1 Vogt Mfg Co	34½	34½	34½
1 Walgreen Co	94½	94½	94½
1 Watson (JW) Co	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Wayne Pump	21	21	21
3 West Auto Sup A	72	71¼	72
2 Williams R C	27½	27½	27½
2 Wil-Low Cafeter	14	14	14
9 Wil-Low Caf pf	42¾	41	42¾
1 Zonite Prod	32½	32½	32½

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

44 Ala Pow 4½s	67.. 84	93¾	93¾
1 All Pack 8s	39... 52	52	52
1 Alum Corp 5s	52..100	100	100
1 Alum Sorp 5s	52.. 95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Am Agcts 6s	43... 96	96	69
3 Am Com Pw 6s	49.129	120	120
1 Am G&E 5s	28... 92	92	92
20 Am Pw&L 6s	2016.104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Am Roll M 5s	48.. 95½	95½	95½
5 Am Solv 6½s	36...120	120	120
9 Appalach Pw 5s	56 93¾	95¾	95¾
5 Arnld Prt W 6s	41 93	93	93
4 Asso Dye Pt 6s	38 75½	75	75
1 Asso G&E 5½s	77..127	127	127
14 Asso Tel U 5½s	44 134¾	132¾	134½
1 Boston & Me 6s	33 100½	100½	100½
1 Can N Ry E 7s	35..106½	106½	106½
5 Cent St El 5s	48.. 84	83¾	84
1 Can Pas 5s	44... 99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Childs Co 5s	43... 84	82½	82½
5 Cities S G 5½s	42.. 87¼	87¼	87¾
5 Cities S G P 6s	43 93	93	93
4 Cont G&E 5s	58... 84	84	84
2 Cudahy P 5½s	37 96¼	96	96
8 Det Int B 7s	52.. 73	72½	72½
15 Dix G G 6½s	38-A 74	74	74
2 Emp O&R 5½s	39 87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Fairb M 5s	42... 94½	94½	94½
1 Fed Wat 5½s	54.. 101	100¼	101
16 Fla P&L 5s	54... 81¼	81	81¼
1 Gatineau Pow	98¾	98¼	98¼
2 Garlock P 6s	39..115	115	115
2 Gen Am Inv 5s	52 84	84	84
1 Gen L Alcoh 6½s	44..101½	101½	101½
5 Gen Thea 6s	44...100½	100½	100½
5 Ground Gr 6s	44.. 98½	98½	98½
10 Georgia P 5s	67... 96¼	96	96
8 Grd Trk 6½s	36..104½	104½	104¾
2 Gulf O Pa 5s	37.. 98	98	98
4 Gulf St Ut 5s	56.. 93¾	93½	93¾
1 Hood Rub 7s	36.. 99	99	99
3 Hood Rub 5½s	36 92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s	54 97	97	97
4 Indep O 6s	39....109¾	108¾	108¾
1 Ind P&L 5s	57... 95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Int Sec Cps 6s	47 83½	83½	83½
3 Inter Pw 5s	57.. 87¾	87¾	87¾
4 Invest Co 5s	47ww 78¼	78	78
1 Kop G&C 5s	47... 94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Leh P 5½s	A2026.103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Manitoba	57.. 91	97¾	97¾
2 Morris Co 7½s	30.100¾	100	100¾
60 Miss Riv Fuel 6s	43.. 115	114½	114½
7 NY For I 5½s	48.. 90½	90	90½
1 NY P&L 4½s	67... 90¼	90¼	90½
1 Nor Sta P 6½s	2310½	101¾	101¾
3 Ohio P 4½s	D 56.. 90	90	90
1 Pac G&E 4½s	57.. 91	91	91
36 Pac W O 6½s	42.. 92	92½	93
1 Peop L&P 5s	79... 92½	92½	92½
1 Phila El 5½s	72..104½	104½	104½
6 Poor&Co 6s	39...120	119	119
23 Rel Mang 5½s	54..108½	108	108¾
1 Reich E Pow 5½s	53.. 86	86	86
1 St L G&Coke 6½s	47..83¾	83¾	83¾
3 San Ant P S 5½s	58.. 92	92	92
6 Snider Pack 6½s	32.. 88	87¾	87¾
8 SEP&L 6 2025 ww	102½	102½	102½
1 So Cal Gas 5½s	47.. 91¾	91¾	91¾
21 St Louis Pub Ser 7s	29..101½	100¾	100¾
8 So West Dairies 6s	20 99	99	99
20 Staley Mfg 6½s	42... 98¼	98¼	98¼
5 St Pow & Lt 6½s	37 96	96	96
1 Sun M Raisin 6½s	29..79¾	79¾	79¾
2 Sun Oil 5½s	29.... 99	99	99
33 Swift Co 5½s	42.... 99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Tex P&Lt 5½s	37.. 94¼	94¼	94¼
15 Thermoid Co 6½s	48.. 98	98	98
2 Un Am Inv 5½s	48...117	117	117
11 Ulen & Co 6s	44... 99¼	99	99¼
1 Un Lt&Ry 5½s	52 86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Un Lt&Rlty 6s	52.. 98½	98½	98½
2 US Rub 6½s	32.. 98	98	98
2 US Rub 6½s	39.... 96	96	96
1 US Rub 6½s	40.... 98	98	98
13 Util Pw&Lt 5s	59.. 94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Valvoline Oil 7s	37..102	102	102
12 West Pw 5½s	57..190	190	190

FOREIGN BONDS

15 Abitibi Po 5s	53.. 83¾	83¾	83¾
5 Bogota M B 7s	47 88¼	88	88
1 Bog MB 8s	47 ww 87	87	87
9 Bue Ai Pr 7½s	47..102	101½	101½
10 Chile Mg Rk 6s	61.. 92	92	92
1 Cm Pr Rk 5½s	37.. 84	84	84
2 Cuban Tel 7½s	41.109	109	109
1 Dan Con 5½s	55.. 96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Dpt Cau Val 7s	48 88	88	88
5 Hal Su 6s	63 Aww 95¾	91½	91½
3 Hal Super	57.. 77¾	76¾	77
2 Pra Braz 7s	58... 84	84	84
2 Prussia FS 6s	52.. 84	84	84
3 Rio de Jan 6½s	59 89	89	89
4 Santiago Ch 7s	49.. 97	96	96
2 Stinnes 7s	36 ww 92	92	92
16 Ut Stl W 6½s	47 A 87¾	87	87¾

†Actual sales.

KREUGER & TOLL COMPANY

NEW YORK—A holding company to take over majority control of 10 saw mill and pulp mill concerns in northern Sweden has been formed by Kreuger & Toll Company and Svenska Handelsbanken. It will control approximately 450,000 tons of Sweden's annual production of wood pulp.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 54; De Beers 12⅝; Rand Mines 3. Bar silver was 24½d an ounce. Money was 4½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 5⅛ per cent; three months, 5½ per cent.

General Classified

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

GENTLEMAN driving to Seattle, Washington, September 9, desires one or two companions; low fare. M-62, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

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Do you contemplate buying, exchanging, or financing Southern California Real Estate? If so, we can help you.

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"SERVICE IS THE THING"
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EARN $4 to $12 cash daily, also monthly profit-sharing bonus, selling Parchments, Etchings and Novelty Personal Christmas Cards, unsurpassed in value and beauty; interchangeable greetings; samples free; we deliver and service absolutely guaranteed; heartiest co-operation; established 1914. SIDNEY B. COHEN CO., Mfgs., 1957 Eighth West, Seattle, Wash.

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Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

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ORGANIST-PIANIST desires teaching position in public or private school; church position; will teach pupils privately; college degree; experienced; references. HELEN ARNETT, 219 West 14th, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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THE WOODBINE, Bailey Island, Me.—Situated on one of the most picturesque islands in Casco Bay; reached from Portland by boat or car; rates on application; 36th season; June 15-Oct. MRS. H. S. SINNETT.

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LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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BLACKPOOL—Apartments, piano; board optional; tap basins & electric light in all bedrooms; wireless. MRS. DUCKWORTH, Fern Lea, late Bolton House, 48 Tyldesley Road, Central Blackpool, 50 yards from Promenade.

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BLACKPOOL — Comfortable apartments; board optional; 7 minutes from sea; quiet. MRS. NAYLOR, 16 Queen Victoria Road.

MORECAMBE—"The Balmoral." 15 Erving Terrace; public, private & board residence; promenade; unrivalled position; terms. MRS. W. MORTIMER, Phone 270.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SOUTHPORT—Experienced lady, university education, welcomes children for holidays; lessons if desired. MRS. WORTHINGTON, Hollywood, Part St., Southport.

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EDINBURGH, Melville private hotel, 15 Melville Street, 2 minutes Princes Street and station. J. H. PARKHOUSE, Phone 21390.

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in every bedroom.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

MORECAMBE
(Continued)

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

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(Continued)

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We have extensive and well-equipped gentlemen's departments.

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Perfection of Quality at a "Strictly Moderate Price" is what you obtain by buying your Meat at this Establishment. We solicit the Patronage of those who wish Highest Quality, combined with Value and Service.
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Attractive Show-Rooms of Antique Furniture, Old China, Brass, Pewter, Samplers, Jewellery, Sheffield Plate and Oriental Rugs.
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Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—5 and 6-room suites, $67 and $75; in fine condition; heat, janitor service. Apply Suite 2, 20 Joyce Rd, Beacon 3541.

BACK BAY SUITES—1-2-3 rooms in first-class buildings; convenient locations; some with dinettes, refrigeration, switchboard. COLEMAN & GILBERT ASSOC., 320 Huntington Ave., Boston. Back Bay 1516.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum—Small suites, $28 up. Apply office, 454 Huntington Avenue.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—For rent, Reservoir district; 3 to 7-room suites, all outside; $45 to $100. Apply 1929 Beacon St., Suite 1.

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EAST ORANGE, N. J., 131-135 Harrison St.—3-4-5 rooms, newly decorated; electric refrigeration; resident manager; some furnished; $55-$90 month. See Supt. on premises or call Nassau 10138 after 5.

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8 large rooms, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or
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68 Devonshire St., Boston

NEW YORK CITY—Sublease, large outside 1-room apartment in Tudor City; $78 monthly; unfurnished. 402 Robins Apartment. For particulars inquire of MRS. DAVIS, Tudor City Renting Office, 25 Prospect Place.

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CORNER of Evansway and Tetlow Street, near Girls' Latin School and Gardner Museum in educational center, near Huntington Ave. carlines, 10 minutes ride to Boston's business center, most attractive front suite of 1 large bay window living room and adjoining unusually large alcove bedroom with window; kitchenette and bath; also another apartment of 2 large rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath suite; Tetlow Hall is known for its fine tenants, abundant heat and hot water, large rooms and public halls, sunny and airy, quietness within and without; owner makes her home in the building and has every thought for the comfort of her tenants. Tel. Owner, MRS. BLANCHE C. MARTIN, Regent 4266.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Woman for general housework; small family. Call Thursday afternoon, 1024 Little Bldg., Boston.

WANTED—Experienced stenographer, Protestant preferred; answer in own hand writing. J-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Ideal environment; heated, English type house; 10 rooms, 3 baths; 20 minutes to Park St. Phone Highlands 4372 before 8 A. M.

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BOSTON—Practitioner's double office, part or whole time; in Garden Bldg., 248 Boylston St.; available now. Phone Middlesex 5464.

SEVERAL days in practitioner's office, Little Bldg., available Sept. 1. G-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ORGANIST

CHURCH position (Christian Scientist preferred) wanted by experienced organist. Phone Hollis 1048. Box D-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?
Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

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Charming home atmosphere for rest, study and recreation; swimming, boating, fishing; out-door dining porch; attention; opposite church; high elevation, cool, quiet. Tel. Greenwich 3770, or write 203 Milbank Avenue.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sunshine Cottage; restful, refined; near lakes; excellent table; rates $22 up weekly. Box 294.

MOUNT AIRY HOMESTEAD, Bernardsville, N. J.—Modern improvements; spacious grounds; permanent or transient guests; $20 and up. Box 222.

SHARON, MASS.—Those wishing a quiet comfortable home for winter should communicate with MRS. H. M. C., P. O. Box 50, Tel. 29.

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Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

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FOR SALE—One Miller Player Piano, like new; can be seen at 9 Everett Ave., Winchester, Mass. Tel. Winchester 0255 or P-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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CRANFORD, N. J.—Business lot, center of town, 24 to 47 ft. front x 115 ft. deep; especially suitable for automobile showrooms and garage; any reasonable offer accepted; good investment. X-49, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, N. Y., 21 Wendover Road—Artistic 8-room house, old Normandy type; 3 baths, living room, dining room, and hall finished in Crafex; enclosed porch; sleeping porch; 2-car heated garage connecting house; beautiful trees and shrubbery. Reason for selling, owner living abroad. Apply through your own or local broker. Telephone Boulevard 0517.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: ROB ROY.

Where: Scotland

When: Seventeenth to eighteenth centuries.

Why Famous: The Robin Hood of Scotland. His career as an outlaw is the theme of one of Sir Walter Scott's best-known novels. His father was Donald Macgregor of Glengyle, and his mother a Campbell. When the Macgregor clan of Glengyle was outlawed, he took his mother's family name. He has, however, never been known to history by either of these names, but always by the nickname Rob Roy, "roy" being the Gaelic word for red, descriptive of his hair and florid complexion.

Beginning his adult life respectably as a cattle-raiser on his own lands—the Braes of Balquhidder—he soon found it necessary to gather a band of armed men about him to protect his herds from marauders. Further difficulties forced him to borrow money from his neighbor, the Duke of Montrose. When he was unable to pay back the loan, the Duke had him evicted from his property and declared an outlaw. In his retreat in the remote Highlands, Rob Roy and his men then lived in their turn the lives of marauders from 1712 to 1722. Raids upon the lands of the Duke of Montrose and of his tenants, in which both cattle and rent money were carried away, were his chief means of subsistance. All attempts to capture him were unsuccessful until 1722, when, through the mediation of his friend, the Duke of Argyll, he became reconciled to Montrose and gave himself up to the English authorities. He was imprisoned and sentenced to be transported to Barbados, but was pardoned and returned to Balquhidder.

Scott and other writers describe him as barely above middle height, but enormously strong, with unusually long arms which gave him great skill with the sword. Rob Roy never played anything like the part in Jacobitism assigned him by Scott in the novel. His claims to fame rest rather upon his feats of strength and his daring as a raider.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What new occupation is offering to women adapted to the work rich rewards?—*Women's Enterprises Page*.. 20
2. What characteristics must be incorporated in every successful building, according to an authority on architecture?—*Educational Page* 20
3. What peasant girl, at the age of 17, freed her country from foreign domination?—*One Minute Biographies*... 20
4. When made into an omelet how many persons will the average ostrich egg supply? —*Odds and Ends* 20
5. In what city has the world's largest organ just been completed? — *World's Great Capitals* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Insubordination

This word indicates resistance to or defiance of authority, being literally "not under order," as the Latin *in*, "not," *sub*, "under," and *ordo*, "order, rank," show.

A refusal to obey orders constitutes one form of insubordination, lack of submission another. Whether a case may be called one of insubordination or one of independence depends on where the authority rightly belongs.

As generally understood, absence of subordination indicates a defiant disposition. It is compared with "rebellious" and "contumacious," the former denoting open resistance to authority, the latter implying stubbornness or perversity, while "insubordinate" stresses the idea of a refractory attitude toward one's superiors. Rebellion must be dealt with sharply and openly; insubordination may often be checked or conquered by quiet, tactful means. Insubordination is unruliness grown larger, and, as with childish faults, can only be curbed by wise, strong and sympathetic understanding.

In-sub-or-di-na'-tion is accented on the next to the last syllable. Sound each *i* as in *it*, *u* as in *circus*, *o* as in *orb*, *a* as in *late*, *tion* like *shun*.

"Do not attempt to incite insubordination on my ship."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: Writer on aeronautics says the second visit of the Graf Zep is a "tonic to aviation." Aye, even Teutonic.

Detroit News: "Tampa, Fla., is now seeking new names for 400 streets." Don't any Pullman cars come into Tampa?

London Humorist: "Wanted: man able to drive Ford car." No doubt they want someone with plenty of push.

A Quotation for Today

TO A Christian man the end of one duty should be the beginning of another.—MATTHEW HENRY

Odds and Ends

Manufacturing

There are approximately 13,000,000 persons in the United States engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries.

Leading Coal States

Pennsylvania ranked first in the production of anthracite in the United States last year, while Virginia led in the production of bituminous coal.

New York's Telephone Workers

More than 42,500 persons are employed in New York City by the New York Telephone Company.

America's Wealth

The national wealth of the United States is said to be increasing at the rate of more than $5,000,000,000 a year.

Compound Interest

One dollar invested at 6 per cent simple interest doubles in 16 years and 8 months; at 6 per cent compound interest it doubles in 11 years and 327 days.

Largest Dry Dock

The largest dry dock in the world is at Singapore.

Centered in Honolulu

One-third of the Territory of Hawaii's population of 348,000 is located in Honolulu.

Airplane Parts

A statistician of a large airplane manufacturing company has figured that there are more than 5000 parts that go into an airplane, exclusive of the motor.

The Children's Corner

Scroggins Brightens Ulmus Americana

ROGER P. SCROGGINS thrust a brush into a can, drew it forth, looked at it as though in doubt as to what should be done next, then swabbed the brush over the door into the sitting room of the Scroggins home in Ulmus Americana, (American elm), Boston Common.

"Beautiful!" he said to himself. "I didn't know I could do it. You never know till you try."

Mrs. Scroggins bustled in. "Well, how are you coming on?" she said.

"Look!" said her husband.

Mrs. S. put her hands on her hips, stepped back and looked carefully at the strip of green paint on the white door. "Is that all you've done?" she said.

"My dear," said Mr. Scroggins, "I had to get ready first. Now watch!"

He thrust the brush into the can of paint, drew it out and laid another strip of green paint alongside the first, with a strip of unpainted white between.

"But, my dear," said Mrs. Scroggins, "we don't want a barber pole. We want a nice green door."

"True," said Mr. Scroggins. And with great care he reached down, with his eyes on the door, jabbed his brush at the paint can, missed it and got it inside his high hat which was lying brim upward next to the can of paint.

"Dear me!" said his good wife, snatching up the precious headpiece, "we don't want a green hat. We want a green door."

"True," said Mr. Scroggins, his alarm at nearly painting his hat mixed with chagrin at missing the paint can. Whereat he went to work and painted so fast that he was just a flying brush and waving arms. In a few minutes the door was painted a lovely cool green as far up as Mr. Scroggins could reach. He laid the paint brush carefully across the top of the can and put his arm around Mrs. S.

"Isn't it lovely?" he said.

"Now hurry," said Mrs. S. "Get a chair, put a newspaper on it so you won't scratch it, and do the top."

Mr. Scroggins got the chair, placed a paper carefully on the seat, put the can of paint on the chair and then climbed on it himself.

"Be careful, won't you?" said Mrs. S., and left her husband to himself.

Scroggins was very careful. Each time he put his brush in the can he leaned down carefully, got just the right amount of paint on the brush and carefully brushed it on the door. In a few minutes the whole door was a beautiful green.

Scroggins looked at his work in admiration. Then he stepped from the chair, tipped it and before he could snatch the can, spilled it on the floor. He looked around nervously. No sign of Mrs. Scroggins. He looked with wide eyes at the little puddle of green paint spreading out from the can.

"What shall I do?" he said to himself.

He scratched his head, not noticing that he was using the paint brush instead of his hand.

Then he got down on his hands and knees. He put his brush into the middle of the puddle. And with great, sweeping strokes he spread the new green paint over the floor until every inch of it was green, except the place where Mr. Scroggins stood. That place was in the further

Scroggins Looked at His Work With Admiration.

corner of the room, away from the door. There he stood, gazing down at the new floor, when in the doorway appeared Mrs. Scroggins.

She looked at the paint on the floor, then at the paint on her husband's ear, then at the helpless look on his old face and rocked with laughter.

"You old dear," she said, "turn around, paint the spot you're standing in. Walk backward and paint your footmarks." Mr. Scroggins did so.

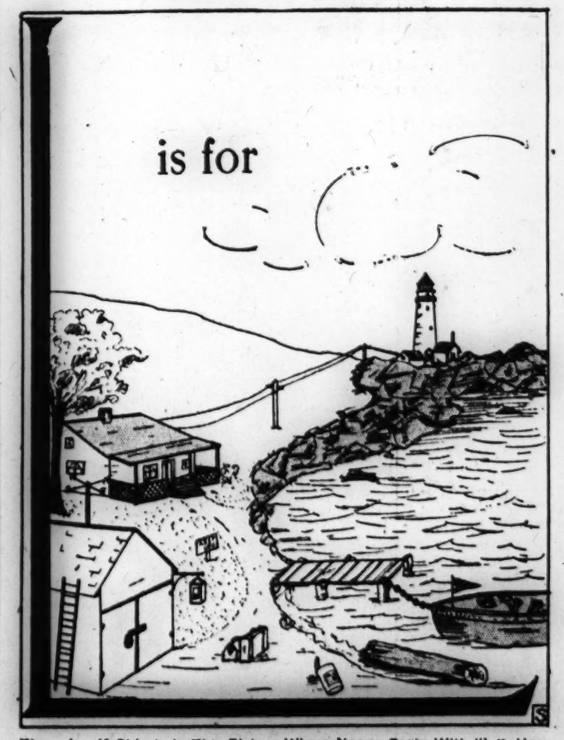
He looked at his wife pleadingly. "Never mind," she said and laughed again, long and heartily. "We're brightening up. And why shouldn't a floor be green."

"That's just what I felt," said her husband.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Country Puzzle: Chile.

Letter 'L' Puzzle



There Are 16 Objects In This Picture Whose Names Begin With "L." How Many Can You Find?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Increase

(By the Associated Press)

Washington.

WITH acceptance by A. H. Legge, president of the International Harvester Company, of President Hoover's invitation to head the new farm board and administer the Government's $500,000,000 for farm relief, Washington officialdom is adding a somewhat novel figure to its caste.

One incident of his extraordinary individuality has long been recounted among his friends. Seven or eight years ago, after his promotion to the Harvester presidency, the board of directors decided to double his salary, knowing that Legge, by modern standards, was not a wealthy man. They were somewhat surprised to have him, after consideration, refuse the increase, the principal reason appearing that he did not need it and didn't want it.

Faced with this refusal, the Harvester company heads set the money they had intended to award him aside and let it pile up until the total had reached about $200,000.

Then their president's wife passed on and it was discovered that she had a small and semi-charitable relief enterprise which she had long been conducting out of her own funds, assisting girl clerks and stenographers of the Harvester company in life's emergencies. It was suggested that this work might be perpetuated in her memory by use of the untaken Legge salary increase, and the accumulated $200,000 went there.

Available history doesn't state whether the Harvester chief ever did take a salary increase after that, but it is considered certain that his entering into government service now will involve further sacrifice of monetary reward.

'Not One of Them Is Forgotten'

London

IT WAS the middle of the morning in a busy thoroughfare. Suddenly business men and shoppers paused and formed a small crowd round some object on the ground.

The cause of the commotion was a tiny bird which had fallen from its nest, while a frantic mother sparrow flew from ledge to pavement and back again, uttering plaintive cries.

One of the men lifted the fledgling tenderly onto his shoulder, and a porter from a neighboring building hurriedly fetched an old rickety ladder. Eager hands held the ladder, and the porter, taking the little sparrow in his hand, climbed up to the high ledge where the nest was and restored the venturesome youngster which was none the worse for its fall.

The mother bird hopped joyously round her baby, and then swooped down to the people as if to express her gratitude.

The crowd dispersed; the traffic resumed its course; and London once more rushed about its business. But for a moment the rush and hurry had been unheeded in answering a cry of distress.

In Lighter Vein

The Company Turns Out

Mrs. Dash wished to show kindness to Captain Blank, so sent him this invitation:

"Mrs. Dash requests the pleasure of Captain Blank's company at a reception on Friday evening."

A prompt reply came:

"With the exception of three men, who, unfortunately, are in the guard house, Captain Blank's company accepts your kind invitation, and will come with pleasure to your reception on Friday evening."—*Pearson's.*

Hence Two

"I understand Jones has two cars now."

"Yes, there wasn't room for all the accessories on just one."

Persistent

Dame Malaprop: "I think Napoleon was a much greater soldier than Bonaparte."

Friend: "But they were identical!"

Dame Malaprop: "That may be, but I always said that Napoleon was much the more identical of the two."—*Montreal Star.*

Of Course Not

"John, why are you so excited?" demanded Mrs. Dumbbell, who had accompanied him to the ball game.

"Didn't you see that fielder way out there by the fence catch that fly?" he demanded.

"Don't be so absurd," she snapped, "you couldn't see a fly that far away!"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Busy

"I say, Rafe, do you know where Dink Judson is?"

"Yassuh. He's asleep down beyond the barn, looking for work."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Trouble

Wallace: "Why don't you marry Gladys? Afraid to pop the question?"

Horace: "No, afraid to question the pop."—*Answers.*

The Explanation

"Don't you think the water is awfully hard here?"

"Yes—but it rains harder here."—*Wisconsin Octopus.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Labor's Policy in Egypt

THE new Labor Government in Great Britain has been a good deal criticized since it came into office for the extreme moderation of its policy. It has certainly disappointed many of its own followers, who were inclined to expect it to work instant miracles for their benefit. But no one can say that it has not lived up to its professions in the matter of Egypt. First came the dramatic breach with Lord Lloyd, the dynamic British High Commissioner in Cairo, on the ground that he was not likely to be willing to carry out the policy to which the Labor Government was pledged; and then, within two months of assuming office, it has published the text of a draft convention for regulating finally the relations existing between Egypt and Great Britain.

The new agreement has the merit of being based on clearly defined ideas. It recognizes unequivocally the position of Egypt as an independent sovereign state of equal status with Great Britain. It also places the full responsibility for good government on the shoulders of Egypt. Neither Great Britain nor any other foreign power is to have suzerain rights or any special rights of interference. On the other hand, it recognizes, also, the special interest of the British Commonwealth—that is to say, Australia, New Zealand and India, as well as Great Britain—in the Suez Canal, and therefore in the independence and peace of Egypt itself. But it recognizes it in the form of an alliance which defines how the military defense of the Suez Canal shall be effected, and bases the other relations between Great Britain and Egypt on friendship and not on domination.

In future the defense of the Suez Canal is to be insured not by maintaining troops in the citadel in Cairo, but by stationing them on the canal zone itself. The Egyptian army, however, which is to take over the ultimate responsibility for supporting law and order in Egypt, is to obtain such non-Egyptian officers and equipment as it requires from Great Britain and not from any other power. The transfer of the British forces to the canal zone is to take place as soon after the ratification of the treaty as it is possible for the Egyptian Government to provide the necessary barracks and facilities. The Sudan problem is judiciously left in abeyance, the control remaining in the hands of Great Britain, though Egypt's status in the Sudan is recognized by an arrangement whereby one Egyptian battalion returns to the Sudan at the same time British troops remove to the canal.

One of the interesting features of the agreement is that it requires that the draft terms shall be submitted for approval both to the British and the Egyptian Parliaments. This is simple enough in the case of Great Britain, but today's Government of Egypt is a dictatorship which was brought into force in July, 1928, by the present Prime Minister, Mahmud Pasha, suppressing the Egyptian Parliament for a period of three years. The completion of the treaty, therefore, means that the dictatorship, at any rate in its present form, must come to an end so that the approval of Egypt to the treaty can be obtained in constitutional form. What kind of parliament will be summoned, will it ratify the treaty, and will it give its support to Mahmud Pasha to carry it into effect as a constitutional Prime Minister, or will it try to throw him out of office, and, if so, what will he do?

These are all interesting questions which the forthcoming few months will answer. The next step is clearly with Egypt. Great Britain has put forward a proposal for the final settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian question which is clear cut, democratic and practical. It will almost certainly obtain the approval of the Labor and Liberal majority in Parliament. The real question is what will happen in Egypt. The treaty certainly gives to Egypt the chance to prove its capacity for statesmanship, for if it can grasp the opportunity, can ratify the treaty and maintain a government in office which can not only carry it into effect, but conduct so good a government that foreign residents will feel assured of security and justice, Egypt will have made good its claim as a modern state and a member of the League of Nations.

Minerals and World Peace

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND, instead of speaking to half a dozen specialists on his own subject of micropetrology, delivered a presidential address to the British Association at Johannesburg that is of profound interest to the whole world. He drew attention to the remarkable fact that the available supplies of materials necessary to the prosecution of modern war are practically a monopoly of the British Empire and the United States. Between them these nations produce nine-tenths of the coal, two-thirds of the copper, and 98 per cent of the iron ore that the world consumes. The implication of these facts in international politics is of immense importance; for if, as Sir Thomas Holland points out, the United States and Great Britain refused to export mineral products to belligerent countries, any war would come to a speedy end through lack of resources to carry it on. The Pact of Paris would be provided with a sanction.

This plan has been criticized in the editorial columns of the most famous of English dailies on the ground that estimates of natural resources are notoriously chancy things. So they are. This does not render the thought of any less immediate value, however. It is surely no small thing that in the present form of civilization war can be prevented by the British Empire and the United States. Because this power may not always rest with them, if the form of civilization changes and if the iron age passes away as the stone and bronze ages have passed away before it, is no reason why they should not exercise it for the good of the world while it does rest with them.

Bruce vs. High

IN A discussion of the prohibition issue, which appears in the August number of Current History, between former Senator Bruce and Stanley High, editor of the Christian Herald, there is presented very clearly the contrast between heat and light. Mr. Bruce begins by describing the prohibition law as an "unnatural, odious, and unworkable law." He thinks it "profoundly repugnant to the human reason and human nature." He declares it responsible for "official corruption and the waste of human blood." And by way of making the contrast between conditions existing under prohibition and those which he conceives would attend its repeal, he describes the latter as "the enhancement of innocent human enjoyment and happiness," which he thinks would be attained by "the very great and legitimate pleasure of drinking."

Mr. High, in rejoinder, is inclined to appeal rather to reason than to sentiment. He declines to match adjectives with Senator Bruce, and while expressing interest in the latter's phrase, "the contracted brainpan of the prohibition fanatic," he is inclined to think that it is better as a unique use of the English language than as an argument against the economic effects of prohibition. Mr. High is on thoroughly tenable ground when he denies the assertions of his antagonist that prohibition was put over either by emotional appeals or by seizing the opportunity when many young American voters were in the armies abroad. He points out that the prohibition doctrine has been agitated and discussed for some seventy-five years; that before war was declared two-thirds of the territory of the United States, and the majority of the people, were under local prohibition laws, and that the legislators and representatives in Congress when the prohibition amendment was adopted had all been elected before the United States entered the war and any of America's youth were shipped overseas. And particularly, Mr. High's rejoinder has strength in its insistence upon the fact that, although today such foes of prohibition as Senator Bruce are declaring themselves opposed to the intemperate use of liquor or the return of the saloon, what actually is the case is that every effort for the restriction of the sale of liquor, for limitation of hours, for local option zones, or high licenses, was in its time fought by exactly the same forces that today are pressing the attack upon prohibition while averring themselves to be in favor of temperance.

In no equally limited period of time have social and industrial conditions changed so radically as they have in the last quarter of a century. Methods of transportation, of manufacture, conditions existing on the public highways, and innumerable points at which the efficiency of labor and the lives of citizens would be affected by even the slight haziness which a moderate use of liquor entails have become such as to present a problem entirely unlike that which existed at the opening of this century. Senator Bruce sneers at Henry Ford's championship of prohibition because he "ludicrously . . . failed to get our boys out of the trenches before Christmas." That is cheap polemics. Whether Mr. Ford was a success as an international arbiter or not has no bearing upon his exact and practical knowledge of conditions of mass production today. No sneer can lessen the force of his pronouncement that a return to the old liquor laws would be fatal to business as at present conducted.

In the pursuance of that education upon the liquor issue which the Monitor has so consistently urged, the holding of such discussions as this, and the wide publication of the views of the disputants, will be of notable value.

Aiding the Grape Growers

NO MORE interesting experiment designed to test and to prove the economic soundness of the federal farm relief plan could be devised than that agreed upon by the Federal Farm Board in conjunction with several California banks in an effort to stabilize the raisin and grape industry in California. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the raisin and table grapes grown in the United States are produced in that State. The territory embraced by the vineyards, while large, is quite definitely limited within clearly marked geographical boundaries in the San Joaquin Valley, with the Fresno district as the industrial center. Thus it is practical, from a geographical standpoint, to localize and systematize co-operative efforts beneficial to both growers and processors.

But experience has shown that heretofore it has not been possible, by the application of methods quite generally approved, to hold together the rather large number of independent or individual producers. There is too apt always to be present the problem of enlisting, in nearly every co-operative effort, the interest and aid of those who believe that their own affairs might be rendered more profitable and prosperous by holding aloof from any community organization. It is because of this that stabilization from within an industry has sometimes been found to be difficult, at least so far as price regulation and control of the volume of output are concerned.

In the grape-growing industry, especially in recent years, anything approaching complete co-operation has been lacking. With the advent of unprecedentedly high prices for raisin and table grapes a few years ago, the vineyard areas were extended far beyond their former boundaries. Border lands, so called, which had been devoted to the production of other crops, were planted to vines. One result has been that, despite the greatly increased consumption of American raisins, both at home and abroad, an increase estimated by some to be as high as 100 per cent, the price obtainable by producers has fallen to a point where the returns do not meet the cost of operation, even on choice lands free from mortgage debts.

Two courses seem to be available, both to be aided at least in some degree by the action of the Government and the local California banks. The first of these, it seems clear, is the immediate perfecting of co-operative marketing methods which will make it possible for domestic and foreign consumers to procure raisins at prices more nearly in proportion to those received by the growers. The second is to curtail materially, by agreement and by the control of those disbursing public and private funds, the production of both raisin and table grapes. The elimination of so-called border lands from the equation would simplify the matter greatly. Carefully directed publicity has made the raisin popular. The ability to procure it at something near its actual value would increase its annual consumption still more.

The Value of College Training

THE perennial interest in the earnings of college graduates as compared with those of nongraduates is revived again by the publishing of data relative to the salaries of the Princeton Class of 1917. Large figures are involved in the report, one member earning an amount in excess of $100,000 a year, while eight earn between $25,000 and $100,000. At the other end of the line are twenty-two whose salaries are between $2000 and $3000 and six who earn less than $2000. The average salary of the entire class is $8067.

These facts are of interest in only one direction: the size of the salaries earned by college men twelve years out of an institution largely attended by sons of the rich and well-to-do. But so many conditions enter into the problem that it is a poor criterion for judging the value of a college education. The circumstances surrounding graduates, wealth and social position of family, and influential friends, often count much more in determining an individual's occupation and the size of his salary than native ability or acquired training.

The attempt to evaluate worth of education in monetary terms is wholly profitless. What can measure the depth and richness of life which may be opened up through the windows looking into the cultural things of modern life, into the literature, the art, and the history of the past? The college trained man or woman has at least had the opportunity to greatly enrich his human experience, to give to it a depth of meaning which he might have entirely missed without these advantages. And yet none of what should be the best results of college training is necessarily manifest in the salary schedule. Moreover, the effort to gauge the value of higher training merely upon the salary basis tends to exalt the material at the expense of the spiritual and moral values. Nevertheless it cannot be gainsaid that the latter are the most important, both to the individual and to society in general. For the highest service there is no measure in terms of salary.

Hunting Up to Date

OWING to the general advance in moral, spiritual, and intellectual enlightenment, and the setting up of worthier ideals, many humane people in Britain are discarding the hounds and the gun in favor of the camera. The old-fashioned "sportsman" is giving place to the observant student of nature. The example of some of the most famous naturalists, combined with the world-wide influence of their writings, has given a powerful stimulus to the development of the newer and higher type of vigorous open-air men.

The foundations of character are laid in early life. Shall there be encouragement to love and tenderness toward all those creatures that seem so completely at the mercy of mankind? Or shall the child be made indifferent to the sufferings of animals, and the naturally sensitive disposition be hardened by the presentation of scenes of sanguinary cruelty?

Early influences are often enduring, and a man who, as a boy, finds pleasure in hunting and killing beautiful wild animals is quite likely, in later years, to be insensible to the pathos of struggling humanity.

Children of today are provided with finely illustrated nature books, as well as with nature films of irresistible charm, and are encouraged in a score of different ways to look upon living creatures as objects worthy of intelligent study and protection. The modern boy who tormented an animal would be liable to receive a salutary lesson, even at the hands of his playfellows. Those who strive for a nobler civilization have reason, therefore, to be confident and cheerful. Signs are not wanting that sympathy for the animal world is displacing callous indifference.

A part of the harvest of the humanitarian's labors will be a happier life not only for the men and women, but also for the wild creatures of the countryside.

Editorial Notes

To those who have hitherto remained indifferent to the magnitude of the vivisection problem, it may come as a shock to learn that in Great Britain alone last year, according to an official report, more than 315,000 animals were subjected to vivisectional experimentation.

A crowd of 10,000 cheered a contest at log-rolling in Washington recently, but it was in the State of Washington and the contestants husky lumberjacks, which makes all the difference in the world.

The Zeppelin company, planning a new dirigible shorter and thicker, but faster, than the Graf Zeppelin, evidently does not believe in the old axiom that it takes a lean horse for a long road.

Louisiana has just taught 335 convicts to read and write. By freeing them from illiteracy, the State has granted greater clemency than a mere release from physical imprisonment.

How the world moves! Ask the vacationist who has been out of touch with things for two weeks or more.

Old Tom Misses His Train

TWO men get into the compartment a minute before the train (the Werelow Donkey, as it is unofficially called) is due to leave. The first man is compressed very tightly into his clothes. He shines from the oil on his black hair to the toes of his boots. His pink neck is squeezed into folds by a very tight collar. He is a pushful, successful, little man, wears a buttonhole, settles down in a businesslike manner and prepares to pay as little attention as possible to his companion, whose volubility he despises. For this purpose he takes out a newspaper, so that he can duck behind it immediately his companion shows any sign of speech. It is a question of time with the busy man. The rapid blinking of his eyes is like the ticking of a clock; you could almost tell the time by him.

How different his companion is. He is wide rather than stout. There is no compression in his clothes, for, large as he is, they are far too large for him. His trousers curve into long, waving smiles. His enormous head hangs and wags forward from his neck. The sun has ripened and freckled him until he looks positively juicy. His lips tremble and his manner is restless when he is not talking; his hands move over his knees, or his arms dangle as though he would willingly stand up like a rosy and sentimental young elephant to beg.

Above all he has an eye, one large, cunning and almost tearful blue eye—for you see him only in profile. It is, as eyes go, an ubiquitous eye, worthy to be carved on the prow of a Saxon ship or in the heavens of one of Blake's prophetic paintings; above all, it is the watery eye of a man who will tell you a story, but will probably whisper it. For, when he talks, it is always in a kind of succulent confidence, a whisper that is entirely ineffectual as a whisper because he lifts one large, hairy hand, not to his mouth, but to his ear! Unlike his efficient friend, he does not sit down, but stands, leaning out of the window, so as to get a clear view of the platform.

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"I don't see him," he says. "He's not there yet. Coo! I can't see him coming up the road. I wonder if he'll do it."

The other man ticks away behind his paper. He is resolved to say no more than six words to anybody between Werelow and London.

"No. He isn't there yet," pursues the other. "The guard has gone out to have a look. He's gone to look for him. They all know him right up the line. No. The guard's come back. He's waving his flag. Hear that? That's the whistle. We're moving. Well, now, what do you think of that! He's missed it. He's been and gone and missed it again."

He draws his wondering head in, blinks his shocked blue eye, looks out again incredulously.

"That's what he's done. Old Tom's missed it again! Coo!" He is smiling, but he is aghast.

As the train wanders along by the river side, he sits untidily down in the middle of the compartment, and wipes the sweat of excitement from his golden forehead. His tongue is wabbling loosely in his open mouth.

"Ain't that like Old Tom?" he says. "He's done it again."

And once more he is up at the window, leaning far out and twisted in such a way that you can see his smiling face through the glass, half expecting to see Old Tom, that wondrous modern Ariel, that man who can never catch a train, pursuing it across the hayfields, leaping the hedges and swimming the river after us, "through brush, through briar."

"P'raps, p'raps," he pants, leaning back, with roving eye trying to picture the wonder, "he'll get it at Grunting. That's what he does. He misses it here and gets it up there. I've heard him say," says he in a stage whisper, leaning toward the other man's newspaper and putting hand to ear, "I'll catch you up at Grunting.

Faster and faster went the water
But he was faster still!

Eh? Ha! Ha! He'll catch us up at Grunting. He will. I bet you he will. Tom's fly, he is."

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The train arrives at Grunting for Chipping Purdy. He looks out of the window for those five minutes or more which pass while the engine is detached from one end of the train and is hooked on to the other, to draw us on the Purdy branch.

"I'm keeping a lookout," he calls into the compartment, but his friend takes no notice except t turn his head and turn it back again. "Hello," the genial fellow calls to a porter. "Seen Old Tom?" "Seen anything of Old Tom up the back?" cries the porter to the newsboy. And then the genial fellow to the station master, "What's up with Old Tom? Haven't you seen him?"

"Coo!" says the genial fellow as the train moves out of Grunting for Chipping Purdy, "he ain't there. Tom ain't there. He ain't brought it off this time."

The points clip like scissors and the signal box chimes. We drive under the first bridge on the way to Milk.

"I've never seen anyone like Old Tom," he says, sitting down and wiping his forehead. "Fancy Old Tom missing it."

He sits back struggling with the mystery. He is unable to look at the small green hills bowling by, to see the last glints of the river. The question is, Did Old Tom know he was going to miss it at Werelow and Grunting, and so decide to pursue the train by ear to Milk?

"You never know with Old Tom what he'll do. You don't. That's a fact." He pulls an edge of his friend's paper down and, leaning over it, puts his hand to his big red ear and says with a wink,

Deeper and deeper went the water
But he was deeper still.

Eh? That's him. Eh?

Deeper and dee . . ."

"That's it," his friend stops him and ducks behind his paper again.

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Then the train stops at Milk and the pantomime is repeated. Where is Tom? Seen Old Tom? Funny about Tom. Where is Tom, that pursuing mystery, that elusive compound of earth, fire and water. In what regions is he passing? Will he descend upon us out of the sky? Is he creeping secretly behind us all the time? Is he threading the roads and the hedges to outflank us?

"Seen Old Tom? Cuts it fine, he does. You know. He's a cure, no mistake. Tom's a one. Well, I'll be blowed if we aren't off and Tom ain't on. Coo! Perhaps he'll pick us up at the main. That's what I call cutting it fine.

Finer and finer went . . ."

"Yes, yes," snaps his friend.

The train darns a way through the valley, drawing a thread of woolly smoke through the valley after it, to the main line at Long Mortimer. The valley widens. Very distantly and then only by a thin and far-away scimitar of willows can the course of the river be determined. The train wheels hum, burble and laugh.

"Feel that!" exclaims the genial man, awakening from despair to eagerness as we jerk over the points. "The main! We're on the main now." His blue eye fills with significant light and seems very high in his head. He is watching the signals as we pass.

"The Penzance isn't signaled. It's late this morning. They'll put us on the local. I bet you they will. There now, wait, wait. There you are, what did I say. They've put us on the local. That'll mean another five minutes. Another five minutes for Old Tom. He knows it. I bet you he knew it. Same thing happened last Thursday. He's counting on it, Old Tom is. 'You're a one, Tom,' I said to him last week. 'How do you know?' I said. Laughed. That's all he done. 'Hah, Tom,' I said, 'you know a thing or two.'"

And then in Long Mortimer the refrain begins again. Tom, Tom, in hopeful notes that gradually sadden. Tom, Tom, like a drum tap. Tom, Tom, in utterest despair. At Jesham he fails again; at Flough, it is his last chance; he might, he just might catch it at Flough.

"He did it once. Last October. D'you remember? I'll never forget it. Came running up the platform large as life and twice as natural. How on earth. . . ."

"Seen Old Tom?" the guard to the station master. The whole line from Werelow to Flough is echoing with his magic name.

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The man with the blue eye sinks back and he cannot even wonder now. He is overwhelmed. He leans forward and looks at the floor. The world of fields, pink houses, twisting poplars, packed gardens and great full-skirted elms standing in the warm acres drifts by. They are like reflections in a bright glass, immaterial and vague. They are cut out of an inexplicable light. The train is settling into a steady and competent speed. The bridges begin to bark like guns; like infantry the suburbs begin to dress in platoons, in companies, in battalions. An iron haze is over the sky. But the man cannot understand anything. Once or twice he points to a field of yellow mustard and says, spiritlessly, "Nice."

The other grunts.

"Looks well, eh!" he points mechanically to a nursery garden. All the excitement, all the Old Tom as you might say, has gone out of the world.

He puts his hand to his ear once or twice as if to speak, and at last he has the courage to tap his friend on the knee.

"What'll Old Tom do . . . do you think?" he asks, plaintively. "He's done it proper this morning, ain't he? Fair dished himself, Old Tom has, eh? What'll he do?"

The other man lowers his newspaper and stares at the now dismal one for half a minute without saying a word. The silence between the two is tense. It is bored like a thread through the noise of the train. Everything seems to depend on it. The efficient man blinks.

"He'll catch the next train, of course," he says.

A light comes into the face of the anxious man. Something astonishing has been revealed to him. He is ripe and golden. He smiles from his ears to his shoes. New curves and creases appear on his coat. One might say his trousers laugh heartily aloud and that every hair of his eyebrows twinkles.

"Coo! That's it," he cries. "You've hit it. That's what he'll do. He'll catch the next one!"

And then a further, stronger light shines in his face. He sits back confidently with his hands on his knees, and his mouth open, so that all his teeth have the light, too.

"Coo," he says, slapping his knee with a touch of bravado,

Later and later went the water . . .

"He'll have to. He can't catch this one, so he'll have to catch the next! He's a one, Old Tom. Ha! Ha!"

V. S. P.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

Moscow

EDITORS with a fondness for staring headlines and large type find their tastes severely repressed in Russia today. The Trade Commissariat has issued a circular pointing out that the circulation of newspapers is increasing faster than the available supply of paper, and prescribing the most minute regulations for maximum economy in the use of paper. All headlines, slogans, illustrations and caricatures are to be reduced to the smallest practicable size. The retail sales of a paper may not exceed 10 per cent of its regular subscription, and the percentage of unsold newspapers which may be received back from agents is rigidly restricted.

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A New York musical conductor, Vladimir Savitch, has been invited to conduct several performances at the two Moscow opera houses during the coming season. Mr. Savitch recently directed a number of orchestral concerts in the Park of Culture and Rest, which is Moscow's chief center of summer recreation. Among the operas which he will conduct are "Die Valkyrie," "Boris Godounov," "Tosca" and two modern works which have not yet been announced.

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The Russian academic world has been stirred by the so-called re-elections of professors which have been going on in a number of universities in Moscow, Leningrad and the provinces. Under this procedure some professors whose contracts of service have expired have been required to make reports and to meet criticisms of their work by student committees and public organizations before they are considered eligible for reappointment. Many of the old-fashioned professors resented this innovation and a few of them flatly refused to co-operate in any way, leaving it entirely to the discretion of the education authorities whether they should be reappointed or not. A. Vishinsky, former head of the Moscow University and now an official in the Commissariat for Education, published a defense of the re-election practice. He stated that very few professors or instructors had been removed as a result of it, and argued that a professor should not be immune to criticism and removal from office.

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The agricultural expert, A. M. Krutzov, has received a special prize of 3000 rubles for his long and finally successful experimentation with the problem of transplanting Egyptian cotton and raising it in the southern regions of Soviet central Asia, where the climate is quite similar to that of Egypt. Soviet cotton experts believe that this innovation will reduce the cost of Turkestan cotton and achieve substantial economy with the precious irrigation water which is required for the cotton plantations of arid central Asia. Russia is very much interested in developing its cotton plantations, in order to free its growing textile industry so far as possible from dependence upon the large quantities of cotton which are now imported from America. Cotton is now being grown in certain Caucasian regions, as well as in central Asia.

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The Muscovites who are not able to spend the summer in the "dachas," or little wooden cottages which abound in the villages in the vicinity of Moscow, are apt to spend their leisure hours in the Park of Culture and Rest, which has been built up on the ground formerly covered by the Agricultural Exposition, held in Moscow in 1923. Many of the exposition buildings have been utilized for the park, which, besides merry-go-rounds, dancing pavilions and other amusement places, contains a closed theater for dramatic performances and a large tent for concerts. Large throngs attended the celebration of "The Week of the Peoples of the Soviet Union" on the opening day, when the concert instruments and sports of the various nationalities were displayed. One could see there the fast riding of the almond-eyed Kirghiz horsemen of the steppes, the firing from the saddle which is an accomplishment of some of the Caucasian tribes, vaulting and other athletic exercises.

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The well-known Russian cavalry general, S. Budenny, who, in addition to his military duties, has recently undertaken some work in the Commissariat for Agriculture, sounded a call for better horses. Budenny pointed out that the quality, as well as the number, of Russian horses was adversely affected by the World War and the civil war, with their mass mobilizations of horses. The work of special horse farms under state auspices had improved the situation to some extent; but recovery was handicapped, according to Budenny, because the high taxation imposed on good horses almost placed a premium upon the use of poorer strains by the peasants.

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Valuable historical material has been found in the archives of the Russian aristocrat, Count Benckendorff, which recently came to light in Leningrad. In these archives are many letters written by the late Tsar, Nicholas II, during his confinement in his palace at Dyetskoe Syelo (formerly Tsarskoe Syelo) near Leningrad immediately after the revolution. The letters cast new light on the unfulfilled plan of the ex-Tsar to go to England. The archives also contain many letters written by the Tsarina and the grand duchesses.